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Chamberlain Bars Talk On British Aid to Finns; Russia Claims Six Towns

The World's Day—At a Glance

Feb. 29, 1940

War Summary: France Tightens Economic Control

Help for Finland will not be discussed in the British Parliament yet, according to a statement by Premier Chamberlain in reply to a resolution moved by Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, Conservative member who has been active in the move, backed by former War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha, for a definite break with Russia and for engaging the Soviet in military operations in support of the Finns.

In Finland, the Russians, in their offensive around Viborg, claim to have taken six more Finnish towns and 42 more fortifications, bringing Soviet forces up to a point four miles from the port. The eastern end of the Mannerheim Line at Taipale was reported to be holding firm.

Kermit Roosevelt, son of former President Theodore Roosevelt, according to London reports, intends to apply for permission to resign his commission in order to fight in Finland. The Finnish commander is reported to be considering putting the new international force being assembled in the country in charge of Major Roosevelt.

France, in a series of 10 decrees, further regimented its economy and finance. The decrees, details of which were not announced, include introduction of food-rationing cards, cheaper bread, tightened price control, and regulation of unemployment of women.

Britain announced assistance amounting to £34,000,000 for modernizing defense forces of India in a five-year program. Meanwhile, the Labor Ministry estimated today that the 24-year-old class required to register March 9 for military service would total 300,000 men. The four classes previously registered totaled 1,000,000. First auxiliary force of 700 Palestine residents—both Arabs and Jews—who enrolled in a military labor corps, has arrived in France under British command.

Hungary entered the Turkish market as part heir to Germany's former trade with the signature today of a trade agreement between the Hungarian and Turkish Governments. Hungary will supply Turkey with industrial products previously imported from the Reich and in return will receive Turkish raw materials.

At sea British contraband authorities at Gibraltar were revealed to have held up five United States eastbound ships for a cumulative period of 139 hours between Feb. 2 and 25. British and Canadian contraband stations in the Pacific, to intercept goods bound for Germany via Siberia, were reported under consideration. A sharp lull in sea warfare was seen in reports that only three ships had been sunk so far this week, raising total losses of all nations, including naval vessels, to at least 431 ships, aggregating 1,468,598 tons.

Boston Redcaps Seek $127,000 Back Pay

Back wages totaling $127,000 were sought today by George E. Roewer in behalf of 75 Redcaps employed by the Boston Terminal Company, operators of the South Station. Mr. Roewer claimed that the Terminal Company has been violating the Wages and Hours Law and has not been paying Redcaps the minimum wage specified in the Act. [Details: Page 1.]

C. I. O. Union Enjoined After A. F. of L. Ouster

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers Unionists forced 19 American Federation of Labor U. A. W. members to leave the Electric Auto-Lite Company plant today and Judge Lee N. Murlin promptly issued an injunction against the C. I. O. union.

1,400 Have 'Payless Payday' in Colorado

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Nearly 1,400 Colorado State employees went unpaid while officials wrangled over alleged overspending by one department and auditing methods of another. February salary checks were withheld from 1,355 employees under the Highway Department, including members of the Highway Patrol, pending settlement of a controversy between State Auditor Homer F. Bedford and Highway Engineer Charles D. Vail. Employees of the Sanitation and Restaurant Inspection Division of the State Board of Health also were unpaid.

30,000 Italian Farm Workers Going to Reich

By the Associated Press

Italy has agreed to send 30,000 farm workers to Germany this season. In past years Italy has sent farm hands to the Reich to help relieve Germany's shortage of labor.

France recently placed farm laborers under military rule to assure spring planting. Britain is engaged in parliamentary discussions of its agricultural program which Prime Minister Chamberlain characterizes as one of the most important aspects of the Nation's war effort.

Netherlands Air Line Plans Portugal Link

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Plans of the Netherlands K. L. M. airlines to establish regular service between Portugal and the Netherlands next week were disclosed today. The line hopes to establish connections in time to carry passengers and mail from the Pan American Airways 100th clipper crossing.

Terminus of the Netherlands line will be Oporto, in Northern Portugal.

Soviet to Shift 35,000 Families to Siberia

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Government is planning to resettle in Siberia and the Far East 35,000 peasant families from European Russia. All settlers will be offered free transportation, long-term loans to build homes, and other considerations as part of the Government's program to develop Siberia's economic and military significances.

In Washington: Firm Sues Union for $500,000

By the Associated Press

An ice company suit for $500,000 nas been filed against the Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Local No. 639, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, and four officers. The Consolidated Terminal Corporation sought $100,000 on each of two counts of libel and $300,000 triple damages under the Sherman Antitrust Act on a charge of conspiracy to restrain interstate trade. The libel counts accused the Union of falsely asserting, through pickets posted outside its plant and postcards sent to its customers, that the company had refused to deal with the Union.

The Securities and Exchange Commission moved today against two holding companies ordering them to show cause why they should not be reorganized pursuant to the law. [Details: Financial Page.]

Work Projects Commissioner Col. F. C. Harrington assured a congressional delegation today that WPA would not decrease work-relief rolls pending an appeal by the delegation to President Roosevelt for an emergency relief appropriation.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who returned this week from a trip across the country, said that "labor peace" already is a reality as far as local unions are concerned, but she declined to predict when this "peace" would take the form of a united labor movement. It was rare, she said, to find a place where rival labor organizations were not on good terms.

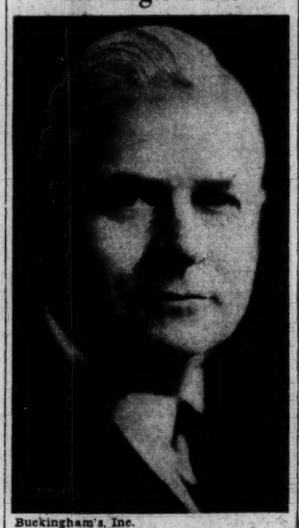
The American Legion has reported to Congress that its income was $580,399 in 1939 and its expenses were $245,061.

The largest industrial election ever ordered in the United States, a vote among 150,000 employees of the General Motors Corporation, was ordered today by the Labor Board.

Director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Unemployment Division, Ralph Hetzel, testifying today before a Senate commerce subcommittee, said that the 1940 census should include questions on individual income to produce information necessary for an intelligent attack on unemployment.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, left today for Hawaii on the latest of a series of aerial inspection trips which already have taken him to Panama, Puerto Rico, and Brazil.

In High Post



Buckingham's, Inc.

Carroll R. Reed

Superintendent of Schools, Minneapolis, Minn., chosen President of the American Association of School Administrators.

Modern Needs Broaden Aims Of Education

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 29—Several aspects of education from the superintendents' viewpoint were discussed in yesterday's general sessions of the seventieth annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators, which concludes its week of meetings here tomorrow. Radio, guidance, public relations, the high school program, and the professional development of teachers were among the phases considered.

Carroll R. Reed, Minneapolis, was elected President of the Association.

"Securing better public relations is a two-way program, involving not only the need for better understanding of education by the public but also a better understanding of the public by education," said W. H. Pillsbury, Superintendent of Schools, Schenectady, N. Y., declaring that the best public relations are personal relations, and the best technique the enlisting in the cause of education those individuals who are most effective in shaping public opinion. Mr. Pillsbury expressed the conviction that the professional educator can no longer be expected to carry the full burden of interpreting the schools to the public.

Activity in New York

"In New York State such organizations as the State School Boards' Association, the State Congress of Parents and Teachers, the League of Women Voters, and the American Association of University Women have come to recognize this fact and have agreed to undertake such leadership," he said. "This leadership includes among other things, attendance at legislative hearings, maintaining contacts with legislators, and the forming of citizen committees to work with the superintendent and

(Continued on Page 19, Column 6)

Work Pushed On Air Base At Chicopee

Army of WPA workers in zero weather clearing off some 4,200 acres of trees and brush.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICOPEE, Mass., Feb. 29—On 4,200 mellowed Connecticut River Valley acres near here, the United States Army is making a $9,000,000 answer to the frequently heard—but admittedly questionable—assertion that the Northeast is vulnerable to air attack from Europe.

Some 1,500 men are today busy clearing off trees and brush from venerable farms where soon will rise a neat little city of 400 houses, an apartment building, barracks, theater, library and office buildings together with such hangars, machine shops, fuel storage stations and runways as are needed for the Army's only New England air base and its chief air defensive station for everything North of Mitchel Field, Long Island.

This clearance work is being pushed by WPA workers despite near zero temperatures, and Maj. M. A. McFadden, commanding the Constructing Quartermasters Corps, in charge of building the air base, has just awarded a contract to the Lieb Construction Company of New York for 22 temporary barracks and a mess hall to accommodate 1,400 men. Costing $184,000, these wooden structures are scheduled for completion by July 1 when the first army air contingent is expected to move in.

In Three Years

If Congressional appropriations materialize as the original approved plans provide Westover Field, named for the late Gen. Oscar Westover, former air corps chief of staff, will be completed three years hence.

Under the $3,613,000 already allocated for building and the $270,000 earmarked for land purchases, the Quartermasters will erect four hangars, a hangar base, communications building, photographic laboratory, hospital, heating plant, Quartermasters storehouse, fire and guard house, the temporary barracks, and houses for commissioned and non-commissioned officers. In addition, of course, this initial appropriation with WPA help will take care of clearing the land, drainage, installing water supply, sewers, a spur railroad track to Chicopee, oil and gas storage facilities, and other essentials. It will also provide the 54,000 square yards of concrete aprons needed and the four runways, pointing into the prevailing winds, and ranging from 4,000 feet in length to 8,000 feet.

Vital Link

When these are completed, the Army hopes, and expects, to be allotted $5,000,000 more with which to build permanent barracks, additional houses for officers, a post exchange, theater and other concommitants of a modern air fort.

Westover Field, then, will take its place as a vital link in the Army's $300,000,000 air expansion pro-

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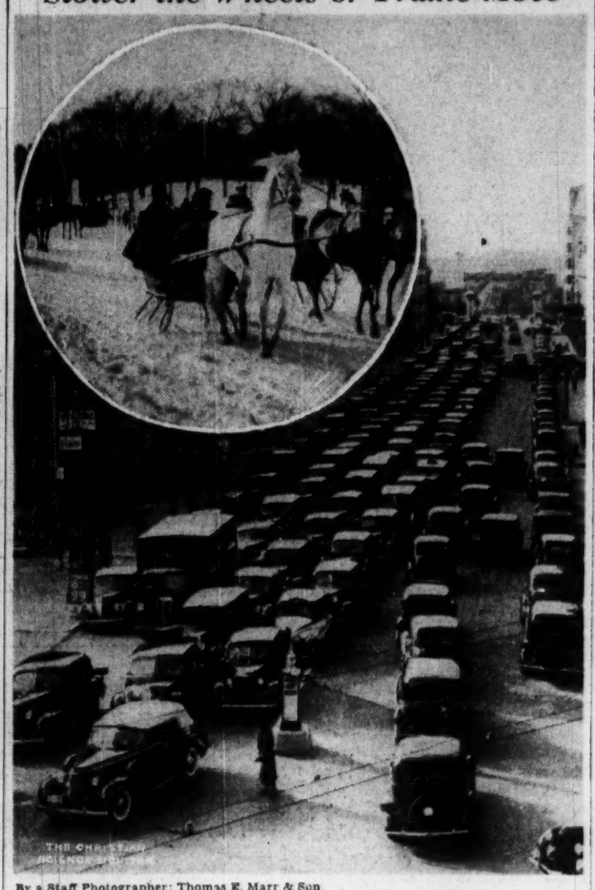
Slower the Wheels of Traffic Move



By a Staff Photographer; Thomas E. Marr & Son

Is Horse Power Faster Than Horsepower?

Intown Boston today and as it was 40 years ago. The vehicles are different, but even Old Dobbin had something on the pace of modern motorists in congested streets.

High Cost of Slow Traffic Is Shown by Boston Survey

Thirteen years ago, Dr. Miller McClintock, one of the nation's outstanding traffic engineers, found that automobiles moved along Tremont Street in downtown Boston at an average speed of 5.2 miles an hour.

Today, Prof. A. J. Bone of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, stated that despite the intervening years of progress in automobile design, highway engineering and road building, traffic on Tremont Street moves at the rate of 4.4 miles an hour, or almost one mile an hour slower than it did in 1927.

But why stop with speed comparisons between this year and 1927 when the pace of Old Dobbin 40 years ago easily equaled the 4.4 mile an hour pace of modern automobiles in Tremont Street traffic.

Increases Gas Costs

The Professor's revelation of horse-and-buggy speeds in Boston was made officially before the highway section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers meeting at the Institute last night only his remarks today expanded his subject into a veritable treatise on the high costs of slow traffic. He considered Boston a flagrant example of lagging traffic which pays twice as much as it should for gasoline consumption.

Traffic congestion, Professor Bone declared, increases gas costs on short city trips by 50 per cent. In other words, it costs $18,000 a year per mile to start and stop, and poke along in first or second gear in Boston congestion, according to his calculations. Of course, the $18,000 expense is shared by some 15,000 motorists, the average number packed into a busy city thoroughfare each hour of each day.

Professor Bone's tests show that traffic on a certain mile of Tremont Street is stopped 52 per cent of the time by traffic lights, policemen and pedestrians. The gasoline mileage on a muddy road in rural districts, he said, is figured at 7 miles a gallon at a speed of 15 miles an hour. On Tremont Street, the gasoline rate is 7.2 miles a gallon at 4.4 miles an hour.

Intentionally or unintentionally, the Professor virtually allied himself with current proposals to construct an elevated express road over Boston streets when he said that "if new facilities of the express highway type were provided in downtown Boston, the average speed on such roads would be greater than 20 miles an hour." Traffic authorities in Boston have arrived at the conclusion that only through an elevated roadway can rapid transit be provided for automobiles in a district that is so honeycombed with narrow, broken up streets.

Actual Experience

Professor Bone obtained some of the data on Tremont Street by actual experience, inching his way along behind the wheel of his own car and abiding by the rules of courtesy and law. How long did it take to drive one-half mile? Seven minutes. Stops? Four and five to the half mile. Only three of the seven minutes was the car in third gear.

These figures prompted a study of gasoline consumption. On busy days when it is necessary to shift gears in rhythm with the windmill gesticulations of the traffic cop and the hurried leaps of pedestrians, the car used gasoline at the rate of 7.2 miles to the gallon. On comparatively peaceful Sundays when traffic stays at home until late hours at least, the same road gave 18.2 miles to the gasoline gallon.

From then on, Professor Bone's computations were just plain arithmetic. If 15,000 cars drive over the same mile each day and if each driver gets 6.1 fewer miles per gallon when the street is crowded, and figuring the number of miles they drive each year on gasoline costing 16 cents a gallon, then the estimated cost of traffic congestion to these motorists is $18,000.

Multiply that by the congestion on similar streets throughout the United States and you have . . . but Professor Bone did not attempt to go that far. His slide rule was taxed enough as it was.

Hoover Asks U.S. To Help Millions Of Poles in Need

$10,000,000 to $20,000,000 requested from Congress by former President—Assisting destitute and starving described as America's job—Asks aid also to keep Finns "alive."

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—Herbert Hoover came back to Washington today—came back in the same role as the humanitarian helping the destitute and starving women and children of overrun nations in which he first came into prominence in America—recommending that Congress appropriate $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 for Polish relief.

He appeared today unexpectedly before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. With an appeal to Congress to aid millions of helpless Poles, Mr. Hoover coupled a similar appeal for Finland. He declared that 7,000,000 will need to be given relief and estimated that the cost of keeping them alive would run to "about $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 for the next 12 months."

The Senate today is acting upon the pending $20,000,000 Finnish Loan, which was finally passed yesterday by the Lower Chamber. Its approval is certain and will be ready for the President's signature when he returns to the White House this week end.

Requests for additional loans are now before Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, and it is expected that financial assistance of a nonmilitary character will soon be available to Sweden, Denmark, and China, as well as Finland.

Spoke Simply, Earnestly

Mr. Hoover spoke simply and with deep earnestness. He was accorded closest attention before the Committee, where his appearance created something of a sensation. He urged that American surplus foods be sent to the European war refugees and declared with a flash of the eyes that the Argentine Government appropriated 2,000,000 bushels of wheat in 48 hours after his request for Finland, and Brazil some 8,000,000 pounds of coffee.

Mr. Hoover raised his voice only when asked if the granting of aid would entangle the United States in European quarrels. Moved by strong feeling, the former President declared, "Not the remotest," emphasizing every syllable, and went on to say that in this task of aiding the poor, the suffering and the hungry of foreign nations, there was a task which America could take up with whole-souled enthusiasm, "without regard to sect or race or creed."

For the newsreels he repeated the statement that he had been spurred to make before the Committee:

"If the American people keep their action on a pure humanitarian basis, there can be no violation of the fact or spirit of neutrality in any way."

Spontaneous Applause

There was a burst of spontaneous applause from Committee members as there had been when Chairman Sol Bloom, (D) of New York, first introduced him. It was the first

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Welles' Visit Raises Swiss Hope of Peace

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland, Feb. 29—Breaking through official formality and diplomatic reserve, the hearts of the peoples of Europe spoke their deep desire for peace in the spontaneously enthusiastic welcome with which the Swiss have received Sumner Welles, American Undersecretary of State.

The large crowd which warmly cheered President Roosevelt's "peace mission" on its arrival here last night is only a symbol of the genuine, almost prayerful hope, apparent in the press and in the attitude of the average Swiss man in the street, with which the tour of President Roosevelt's "listener at large" is being followed in the homes of millions here on the Continent.

Coming as it does after the official cordiality which was so strictly ruled by protocol in Rome—and by contrast to the rather skeptical if polite interest which so far has been the dominant note in London, Paris, and Berlin—this straightforward, homely hopefulness is particularly striking.

Neutrals Want Peace

For Switzerland, where Mr. Welles made a one-day stop over to rest and confer with the American Minister, Leland Harrison, before proceeding to Berlin today, is typical of those small European neutrals which, as potential Nazi victims if the conflict continues and spreads, are ready to grasp at any straw offering the possibility of an early end of the war.

To these countries not all Mr. Roosevelt's and Mr. Welles' repeated protestations can shake their conviction that this series of visits to Europe's capitals is directly linked with the announced peace negotiations of the American Secretary of State Cordell Hull, with the neutrals. The average Swiss—and for that matter the average Italian, Netherlander, or Belgian or Scandinavian—sees

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

Miss LeHand, President's Personal Secretary, Probably Epitomizes Third-Term Sentiment—Says She Favors It Because She Likes Her Job

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Every time a Washington Correspondent looks up from his typewriter somebody is kicking the third-term issue around.

Thus far, the rank and file of the Democratic Party, whose leaders rose up in 1928 to rescue Democratic institutions from the danger of a possible third term for President Coolidge, is being denied any effective opportunity to express its views on the appropriateness of a third term for President Roosevelt.

The prospect of any leader serving more than eight years in the White House involves an issue of profound political principle, wholly apart from personalities, policies or party. Now, while it is not the role of this intimate column to intrude personal views, it needs to be reported that the issue of principle involved in the third term is being buried by political expediency and beclouded by personal maneuvering.

In a democracy, the issue of a third term should be settled democratically by the Party as well as by the electorate. It is this short-circuiting of some of the most influential presidential primaries which is denying to Democratic voters the right to pass upon the issue as a matter of principle and to express either a straight-forward indorsement or a straight-forward disapproval of a third nomination.

A Fast One in Ohio

Ohio offers a vivid illustration of the manner in which State delegations are manipulated for a third term by circumventing the genuine intent of the presidential primaries. Thus the State Democratic Committee in Ohio recently held a secret caucus prior to the official meeting at which it was to draw up the delegates' slate for the Chicago convention.

As the reports now reach Washington, it is reliably related that in the secret caucus every member present opposed a third term with the exception of Charles Sawyer, the Democratic National Committeeman. But when the issue came to a vote in the open meeting after the secret caucus, a resolution in favor of a third term was unanimously passed.

In explanation of this interesting proceeding, Raymond Clapper, who is most newspaper men's idea of an objective and independent political commentator, quoted the remark of Miss Margaret Lehand, President Roosevelt's personal secretary, who explained that she favored a third term because she liked her job.

Whatever the motives of the Ohio Democratic Committee, and whatever the influences which produced its action, the fact is that the Ohio primary is being rendered meaningless. After Senator Vic Donahey refused to accept the role of favorite-son candidate, to which the Ohio State delegates would be pledged to vote until the President should ask for their ballots in behalf of his own candidacy, Mr. Sawyer accepted this role. And thus Ohio's strategic delegates will be available to further a third nomination without Ohio Democratic voters having the opportunity to use the presidential primary in accordance with the intent of the law of their State.

All Tarred With Same Stick

It is clear that the issue of principle involved in the presidential third term is difficult for office holders of any party to face forthrightly when the decision affects their own tenure. This was as true on the Republican side in 1928 as it is on the Democratic side in 1940.

On Feb. 10, 1928, the United States Senate adopted, 56 to 26, a resolution offered by Senator La Follette which declared that any departure from the two-term tradition would be "unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions." The "peril to our free institutions" of which the La Follette resolution was apprehensive, was the possibility that a third term for Mr. Coolidge would overcentralize federal power in Washington and in the White House! Forty Democrats voted against a third term; 24 Republicans voted in favor of a third term.

Voters who see the third-term issue as rising above both partisanship and personality must recognize the fact that the politicians of no Party like to contemplate the possibility of voting themselves either out of office or out of favor. The issue of principle in the third term is being beclouded by political expediency and political self-interest, and it is apparent that if it is to be brought out into the open the initiative of an active public opinion will be needed. **J. Roscoe Drummond.**

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City Pays Extra Expenses For February Leap Year Day

Leap Year is commonly associated with things more romantic than a city budget.

Perhaps that's because whoever fostered such associations did not know, offhand, what one extra day a year could do to a city budget. But it can do plenty, a check-up at City Hall today, which is Leap Year's extra day, revealed.

Some officials, it was learned, like Leap Year because it increases departmental income. Others find it very expensive.

Take the birds, elephants and other fauna at the Franklin Park Zoo. They eat $18,300 worth of food every year—$50 a day. So the City must find extra cash to feed the elephants, and other zoo animals, on Feb. 29. A similar necessity exists for the 3,751 chickens and 8,400 hens which the City has at its poultry farm at Deer Island prison.

The hens, officials announced, will be expected to contribute extra eggs.

But those items are mere chicken feed, in more senses than one. The Welfare Department, for instance, is figuring an extra $14,450 for dependent aid cases. They calculate the extra day at the end of the year, instead of today, and plan to pay 1,719 cases then.

Hits Mayor, Too

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has been affected, too. He had to figure an extra $15,000 in his allowances for day laborers because of Feb. 29.

To keep the red, yellow and green lights flashing at street intersections costs Boston $45.20 for each 24 hours, for electricity. There'll be no vacation from stoplights today, so chalk up an extra $45.20.

Even on Feb. 29, cars won't run without gas. Grease, oil and gasoline for the city's vehicles will therefore cost an estimated $373.04 additional for today.

You could find plenty of other items, such as fuel for city buildings—roughly $2,000 a day, barring blizzards—or phones, telegrams, carfare.

There is, however, some sweetness and light.

The city's street lights, for instance, can shine merrily on with nary a care, for the city has yearly contracts for the fuel. Only the Edison Company and the Gas Company can shed a tear over that one.

Library patrons will get no holiday from fines for overdue books, and are expected to pay about $64.38 because of the extra day.

On the Other Hand

There'll be extra interest on overdue taxes owed the city, which should bring in an added $794.17, it was learned. Officials hesitated to go into the question of extra interest the City has to pay on its short-term loans—there's no picnic there, except for the creditors.

The Sumner Tunnel ought to garner an extra $2,000 today, to help reduce those monumental annual deficits ranging from $300,000 to $435,000.

The added ferry tolls of some $68 would be cause for joy, except for the fact that it costs nearly 10 times as much to run the ferries as the tolls bring in.

You could go on indefinitely, and make up a long balance sheet of income and outgo for the extra day. A short cut might be to figure that since it costs some $80,000,000 to run the whole City government a year, it would cost an extra $219,000 for today. Maybe so, maybe not. Governmental finance is a complex business. About half that $80,000,000, for example, goes to pay permanent employees—who get no extra pay.

Anyway, you will have to admit Leap Year is a starlet in the economic firmament. It is that, isn't it?

Churches Urged to Mobilize Behind World Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29—A call for mobilization of the spiritual resources of American churches in support of an international system of government was issued today by a committee of 300 church leaders representing 20 communions meeting here in a three-day national study conference on churches and the internation situation.

While its delegates have been named by the participating denominations, the conference has been fostered by the Department of International Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The six sections into which the conference has been divided are presenting their findings to the plenary session after two days' of study. The seminar on "The Churches and American Policy" in its report renounced political and economic isolation and urged the United States, when peace was made, to identify itself with other nations in the organization of a world government.

Curb on Power Politics

"Only then will power politics be crushed and relief found from the heavy burden of armament," the report reads. "While power within the states has been brought under restraint, power in international relations is absolute, irresponsible, and anarchical. A nation is deemed a great power if it is able to reinforce its policy by force or the threat of force.

"This being true, political power often results in hte exploitation of colonial peoples in the subjugation of the weak by the strong. The Christian church finds itself at variance with the whole system of power politics."

The report calls modern statism, implemented by politics of an unfettered national sovereignty, a form of secularism and, therefore, unacceptable to the Christian philosophy.

In qualifying the form of international organization toward which the churches look, the report stressed that the range of such control would be only in certain areas—not over the whole of life. Also it would not seek to create world uniformity.

No Uniformity

"Christianity, in its spread," the report reminds the churches, have not sought nor has it created any totalistic uniformity of ethnic tastes or cultural achievements. Still less should any international federal system seek to do so."

The report was presented by Dr. Luman J. Shafer of New York, Chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the Foreign Missions Conference, and Dr. Charles F. Boss of Chicago, who heads the Peace Commission of the Methodist Church.

Professor Pitt van Dusen of Union Theological Seminary, New York, speaking Feb. 28 on the significance of the churches as a world community, said:

"There is no organization with living units in practically every country under whose auspices the peoples of the world can come together to voice their common aspiration other than the Christian Church. Every other international organization has been disintegrated during these years in which we have seen a growing fragmentation of humanity."

Jewish Aid Praised

The small contributions from American Protestant churches toward the aid of refugees were deplored in the report of the seminar on "Relief of Suffering Abroad." Praise for "the impressive outpouring of gifts from Jewish sources," was voiced in the findings, as well as appreciative recognition of the heavy burden being borne by several European countries in the maintenance of large refugee populations.

The report reads in part: "We should be quick to respond to the cry of help from those who are aided for religious or racial reasons or who are considered politically undesirable."

The co-ordination of relief appeals being undertaken by the Committee on Foreign Relief (of the Foreign Missions Council, New York) was commended.

The report was presented by Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield of Boston, member of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

Reports from the seminar on "missions, Conscientious Objectors and the Ecumenical Movement and Peace and War Problems" are yet to be heard.

The conference was to close with an address by Dr. George A. Buttrick of New York, President of the Federal Council of Churches.

Camera Catches School Children at Work and Play

Ambrose J. Hickey

"Boy Building Blocks" "The Youngest Artist" "A Very Good Boy"

Photographs which (left to right) won third, second, and first places respectively in a City-wide poll of New York teachers on pictures appearing in "All the Children," pictorial annual report of the Superintendent of Schools.

Arkansas Rice Faces Crisis With Falling of Water Level

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—In a section of Central Arkansas, just east of Little Rock, you will notice as you drive by that almost every farm has something that looks like an oil derrick. It is smaller, though, usually is made of wood, and there is no oil pump under it. It isn't a windmill, for there is no mill. It stands there like a gaunt, silent beacon.

At certain times of the year, though, if you get close enough, you will hear a "chug-chug-chug," and if you get even closer you will find that it comes from a shack under the derrick. You will see a big pipe running into a field, and from its mouth will be flowing a stream of clear water which spreads gently over the furrowed field.

It is a rice field and the chug-chug is from an engine pumping water from wells to irrigate the crop. The derrick, like an oil derrick, was built to drill the well, but, like the oil derrick, has nothing to do with actual pumping operation.

However, the derrick may be, and often is, used again, for it has been found necessary recently to drill deeper wells. The underground water level is receding, and as a result the Arkansas rice industry faces a crisis.

Either the rice growers must move to other areas where underground water is plentiful, or they will have to use more surface water, build lakes and dams, and dig irrigation ditches.

This part of Arkansas, extending from Stuttgart to Jonesboro, is one of three large rice-growing sections of the United States. The coastal prairies of Louisiana and Texas account for more of the total crop, but eastern Arkansas still produces nearly 20 per cent of it, which means about 2,500,000 barrels a year.

Rice was brought here from Louisiana in 1906. Before long rice had pushed cattle off the central prairies. Not being used to the irrigation methods of Louisiana and Texas, and knowing there was plenty of water waiting to be tapped just below the surface, Arkansas growers irrigated their rice fields from wells. Sometimes wells had to be dug only 15 feet before water was struck. At first the average depth was 20 to 30 feet.

At first steam boilers were used to power the pumps; now they use old automobile engines. With here and there a fine new Diesel engine. Water is pumped up and spread out over the fields during the growing season of two or three months during the late spring and summer. When the growing season is over the water slowly evaporates, runs off, or soaks into the soil.

After years of constant pumping, the underground water level began to drop. The decline was at the rate of one foot a year for the past 10 years, according to D. G. Thompson, of the United States Geological Survey, who came from Washington to look things over.

It costs only from $50 to $100 to drill a well, and less to deepen one already drilled. Growers, however, now see a danger of the water supply giving out entirely.

As a result, hundreds of growers are trekking to new land, mostly to the east toward the Mississippi delta region. Others are studying possibilities of irrigation with surface water from streams and lakes. The White River, for example, running through the center of the central district, probably will be used, as will the Cache, the Two Prairie, and the Little Meto bayous.

Rice usually brings in more than cattle, with less investment, but like cotton, it has off years. The economy that springs up around it is a "one-crop" economy, something farm experts are trying to change through diversification.

Human Betterment Is Urged As Goal of Iowa Farm Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—The farmer who truly succeeds will solve those problems peculiar to his calling, and will also do his full share in helping humanity in general along the road to its ultimate high destiny. This was made plain to nearly 2,000 rural Iowa men and women gathered on the Iowa State College campus for their fortieth annual Farm and Home Week.

Dr. Nat T. Frame, area director of the division of farm population and rural welfare, United States Department of Agriculture, told the group that to accomplish this end technical experts in the various National and State services must work with local church organizations.

"If we are going to make progress," he said, "we are going to have to team up for the long pull. We are going to have to labor for human betterment as well as for improvement of soil preservation, crop and stock production, and machines and buildings.

"The United States Department of Agriculture and our colleges and universities can provide the technical farm experts needed, but it is your ministers and your church members who can bring into play the forces which will ultimately lead to success."

Dr. Frame urged his hearers to consider their objectives before setting out to form a definite planning program. "You must be certain that you know what you are aiming at, or you may easily get off the track," he said. "For instance, you might ask yourselves, 'Are we planning to make our lands productive only so that we can exist? Are we planning solely that we may gain personal profit? Or are we planning for the purpose of stabilizing our communities and making a contribution to the welfare of the whole society?"

Any legitimate long-range program formed in Iowa—one of the more fortunate states—must recognize the difficulties being experienced by fellow-farmers in less fortunate areas, he said.

"When one group of people in West Virginia abandons a thin soil area only to have that area reoccupied by another group whose lands have been still less productive," he asserted, "that event—far away as it may seem—adds one more problem to the Iowa farmer's list."

With the average of cash incomes from these thin soil area farms ranging from $75 to $300 a year, he declared, thousands of young people are forced to leave depleted areas to seek their livlihoods in the cities.

"Uneducated and untrained for anything but simple hand labor," he said, "many of these young folks are unable to find work and wind up on the relief rolls." The cost of caring for these people, he said, is bound to fall upon the successful farmer, the business man and other taxpayers unless some other means of relieving their plight is found.

How can the Iowa farmer plan to aid such victims of the thin soil regions? Dr. Frame pretended no answer to this question.

"But whatever the final answer," he urged, "we must all of us think of this problem now, while we are planning for our own future. For the ultimate fate of our own Iowa farm economy is closely bound up with the fate of these migrants from less fortunate states."

Special Session For Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 29—Admission that Pennsylvania's relief riddle was proving hard to solve was implicit in an unexpected announcement by Gov. Arthur H. James today, that he would call a special legislative session this year to tussle with it.

Although he did not set a date for the session, it is expected to convene in the near future, since fiscal officials estimate that existing funds will be exhausted by June 1 and $60,000,000 will be required to carry the load of direct relief for the balance of the year.

Two ways are seen to raise the money, neither pleasant to legislators at this time. They are the transfer of funds or passage of new revenue-raising measures.

After meeting the immediate emergency, the session will seek sources for deficiency appropriations for the remainder of the biennium ending in June, 1941.

Governor James said he had avoided the call for a special session as long as possible.

Negro Park Name Would Honor Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., — Negro citizens and organizations here have petitioned the City Commission that the first City park available to negro citizens and negro children be named Beverly Park in honor of John William Beverly. Professor Beverly was for 25 years teacher of State Teachers' College here and for five years its President. The new natural science building at State Teachers' College has been named for him.

The proposed park is a 10-acre tract on the "City of St. Jude" property, off Fairview Avenue.

Cheerful Waiter in Line After Marriage Permit

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 29 (AP)—A smiling young man stood in a line of gloomy-faced individuals for two hours in the Municipal Building lobby.

When he asked a question, the sad-looking man in front of him replied, "Sure, we're all waiting for licenses — auto licenses."

"Oh," said the cheerful one. "That's why everyone looks so gloomy. I want a marriage license."

He was sent to the Court House, where there was no line.

Norway to Renew Protests On Sea Raids by Nazis

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 29 (AP)—Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht announced in Parliament today that Norway would make new representatinos to Berlin shortly against the sinking of Norwegian steamers.

Mr. Koht said that the northern countries would support such protests and he hoped that other neutral countries would do the same.

[Dispatches from Norway Feb. 22 listed sea warfare losses to date at 49 vessels totaling 168,527 tons. Norway entered 1940 with a larger mercantile fleet than it had ever before possessed—4391 vessels totaling 4,846,000 tons.

The Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in London recently claimed that the merchant fleet was prospering, with considerable new building under way.]

U. S. Ships Halted

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 29 (AP)—Five United States eastbound ships were halted at Gibraltar for varying periods between Feb. 2 and Feb. 25, and two other westbound ships were boarded only for identification purposes, an Admiralty announcement said yesterday.

Exhibitor was halted 96 hours, Sahale 22, Lehigh 15, Liloa 3, and Exocharda 3. The delay in passing the Exhibitor was attributed to lack of clearance papers, the Sahale's delay to arrival late at night.

The two westbound ships halted were the Exiria and Stéelage.

In London it was reported that the British and Canadian Governments may establish contraband control stations on the Pacific coast to keep check on movement of goods via Vladivostok which might ultimately reach Germany.

Although official sources were silent, the Financial Times said the matter was being discussed with the United States Government.

Strengthening of British control measures at Singapore and Hong Kong also were mentioned as possibilities.

Ship Aid Urged

LONDON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Sir Philip Haldin, President of the Chamber of Shipping, told that organization today that British merchant shipping is in a far worse position than in the last war.

He blamed Government "indifference," asserting that it is "as plain as a pikestaff" that Great Britain's shrunken mercantile marine will be inadequate at the end of the war without greater Government aid.

"This country cannot exist without a strong mercantile marine," Sir Philip warned.

Noting that Britain is paying higher rates for neutral tonnage than for controlled British ships, thus enabling foreign ship owners to build reserves, he said increased Government aid is imperative "now and in the future" or "our mercantile marine will sink to the level of a third-rate power."

Nazis Returned

TOKYO, Feb. 29 (AP)—A British cruiser today delivered to Japanese representatives in Tokyo Bay nine of the German sailors taken Jan. 21 from the Japanese liner Asama Maru.

The men were brought from Hong Kong where they had been kept with 12 other Nazis taken off the Asama Maru. The men returned to the Japanese today were to be placed in care of the German Consul General.

Japan made vigorous representations to Great Britain over the Asama Maru incident and the two Governments reached a compromise agreement providing for the release of nine of the seamen.

Greek Tars Jailed

ATHENS, Feb. 29 (AP)—One hundred twelve Greek merchant seamen were sentenced to a year in prison today on conviction of insubordination while their ships were in American and European ports. The prosecutor charged they were influenced by anarchists and Communist agents.

Boys' Photos Hold Lead In N. Y. Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—Photographs of three boys have been chosen as the three best pictures thus far appearing in the pictorial annual report "All the Children" in a vote of approximately 30,000 of the city's 36,500 teachers, the Superintendent of Schools' office announced Feb. 28.

Receiving over twice as many votes as its nearest competitor, the picture entitled "A Very Good Boy," showing a small boy seated with his hands folded and a star on his work book, was chosen first from among the nearly 400 that have appeared in the first four issues of "All the Children."

The picture entitled "The Youngest Artist," showing a kindergarten boy at work before an easel came second, barely beating the picture "Boy Building Blocks." The runner-up in the contest was "Charge d'Affaires Bag," showing a first-grade youngster trudging to school with a huge brief case, while fifth place went to a picture showing two little lads trying to add one and one on the blackboard.

"The Thread Is So Big and the Hole Is So Little," showing a fat boy trying to thread a needle, and "Teacher and Children" received sixth and seventh places.

Airline Pilots Face Taxes In Several States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 29—Nonresident airline pilots operating over the Empire State, their numbers considerably increased since La Guardia Field in New York City has become the chief eastern airline terminus, find themselves faced today with the necessity of paying state income taxes on their mileage flown within the State.

Nonresident pilots are in the same category with nonresident railroad conductors, who also must pay State income taxes for the mileage covered by them within the State, a spokesman for the State Tax Department explained. The ruling is nothing new, he declared, recalling that New York State has always taxed nonresidents for money earned on services performed within the State.

Airline pilots based at Chicago, apprehensive that if the New York levy was not contested they eventually may have to pay duplicate or triplicate income taxes, have held informal meetings to discuss ways of fighting the levy. Some pilots on their cross-country trips fly across seven states levying income taxes, any one of which could follow New York's example.

A fund of several thousand dollars may be raised to fight the levy, it was said, and at least one airline was reported to have contributed to the war chest.

The State Tax Department spokesman said the threat of duplicate taxation was less where a nonresident's home states has a reciprocal agreement with New York. In such instance, nonresidents receive a credit percentage, applicable against the tax, under the reciprocity agreements. Resident pilots receive similar treatment under these agreements if their salaries are taxed by other states along their flight route.

The official declared that nonresident pilots have been taxed regularly in the past, with only a few raising objections.

Illinois Test Case Gives Strength to Rural Zoning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Rural zoning, designed to keep the hot dog stand and automobile junk yard in their place, and to permit farm and city to meet in orderly fashion, has received an impetus in this State through a recent court decision.

For the first time in Illinois, a county zoning ordinance has been tested for legality and upheld, reports the Chicago Regional Planning Association in announcing a decision of the Appellate Court regarding the DuPage County rural zoning ordinance.

The decision is greeted with satisfaction by planners in other States for it helps to remove fears county officials may have had regarding the legality of rural zoning, it is pointed out at headquarters of the American Society of Planning Officials here. Few such decisions—possibly only two or three—have been handed down in the United States, the Planning Officials say.

Rural Zoning Gains

Recent years have seen considerable headway made in enabling legislation for rural zoning, but not so much has been done to make use of the new powers by actually zoning land beyond the city limits, said Paul Opperman, Assistant Director of the Society. City zoning has become general, but in many suburban areas the unincorporated fringes of cities have been allowed to sprawl out as they please.

Various types of rural zoning have been attempted to prevent the disorderly growth of the peripheries of cities, as well as to put to the best use cut-over land and uneconomic farming areas. The DuPage County ordinance is of the former type. Its chief function is to provide for the orderly development of roadside property near Chicago.

Legal questioning of the validity of the ordinance was first made in 1937. A county zoning enforcement officer ordered the owner of an automobile junk yard to keep his retired jalopies within the confines of property zoned for use as an automobile yard. The owner, it was charged, had dumped some wrecked cars outside the boundary of the zone.

He Lost His Case

But Joseph Pollack, the junk yard owner, sued the county officials, charging the ordinance was unenforceable. The State's Attorney's staff defended the county zoning official and won the case in the Circuit Court, and later in the Appellate Court at Ottawa.

Much interest in rural zoning during the last year is reported by the American Society of Planning Officials, but on the whole, they say, there was more talk than action.

Actual program building was reported in counties in about a dozen States. Milwaukee County, credited with starting the ball rolling way back in 1923, is keeping up the work. California Counties, also pioneers, are active. Thirty-six counties in that State have appointed rural planning commissions, and about half of them have actually gone to work, it is said.

Other centers for rural planning and zoning are the following cities: Hackensack, N. J., Seattle, Wash., Little Rock, Ark., Bridgeport, Conn., Miami, Fla., Atlanta, Ga., Rochester and Binghamton, N. Y., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Marquette, Michigan.

In general, two types of planning are reported. One, modeled after that of the northern counties of Wisconsin, attempt to turn unprofitable marginal farm land and cut-over areas to recreational use. The other, like that of California, is designed to control roadside development. Colorado last year passed enabling legislation of the latter type which is regarded as establishing a good pattern for such laws.

Japan in Secret Pact to Get China's Resources, Paper Says

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 29 (AP)—The text of an alleged secret agreement between the Japanese-dominated Nanking regime and Japan to give the latter monopolistic control of China's natural resources, transportation, communication, and utilities was published yesterday by the Nationalist Party organ, the Central Daily News.

The paper said the agreement was presented as an accomplished fact to Wang Ching-wei, Chief Executive-Designate of the larger puppet regime which Japanese leaders say will shortly be set up to "govern" all of the Japanese-occupied areas of China.

Wang Ching-wei repeatedly has denied any secret commitments and has championed the principle of Chinese sovereign control over all areas to be included in the "New" Chinese Government's domains.

Japan Will Pay

PARIS, Feb. 29 (AP)—A Japanese Government apology for recent bombings of the French-operated Hanoi-Yunnanfu (Kunming) railway was revealed yesterday in a Government communiqué.

The communiqué quoted Premier Edouard Daladier as saying that the Japanese Government had further promised indemnities to the victims of the bombings, or to their relatives.

[Approximately 100 persons, including several Occidentals, were reported killed or wounded Feb. 1 when Japanese bombers wrecked a train during an attack on the railway, which Tokyo charged had been used to bring war supplies into China.]

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

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First Sunday:
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Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), complete service starting with chimes at 7 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday, 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

International News Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.5m), 15.13mc (19.8m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Bushel of Corn $20.50 —But It's to Aid Finns

LAMBERTON, Minn., Feb. 29 (AP)—Seed corn has skyrocketed to $20.50 a bushel here—for one bushel.

The bushel of seed corn was auctioned off as part of a campaign to raise funds for Finland.

New Find of Copper Reported in Silesia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Discovery of a new copper field in Silesia possibly richer than any other source of this important war metal in Germany was reported yesterday by Sam E. Woods, American Commercial Attaché in Berlin.

Drilling tests, he advised the Commerce Department, indicated a stratum of ore about 2.5 meters thick, extending over several square miles.

Arizona Rangemen Count Profits As Stock Thrives With Prices High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—This is a profitable season for Arizona rangemen. Cattle, sheep, and goats are all doing well. Prices for beef, wool, and mohair are good.

Feed is not abundant but is sufficient to keep the stock in good condition. Water was becoming scarce on the ranges in early January, but a general storm relieved the situation. Now the animals can graze almost anywhere without traveling far for water.

The winter was the mildest in years, but with total precipitation under average. There has been almost no cold weather, even following snows. Stock losses were negligible.

Lambing and calving began early, with prospects for record "crops." Sheepmen report an unusually large percentage of "doubles"—that is, twin lambs.

Few feeder cattle are sold off the ranges at this season, but in the fall they brought from 8 to 10 cents a pound. The shearing season has opened with wool prices ranging from 27 to 29 cents a pound, "in the grease." This is equivalent to 83 or 85 cents for clean wool in Boston.

Mohair growers are doing even better, relatively speaking. It looks as though they will receive around $400,000 for a clip of 700,000 pounds from around 175,000 goats. Kid hair is 75 to 91 cents a pound; yearling hair, 55 to 60 cents; aged hair, 51 to 55 cents. This is unusually high for kid hair, which is in demand for dress goods and other fine fabrics.

Farouk Attends Opening of Case Of Predecessor

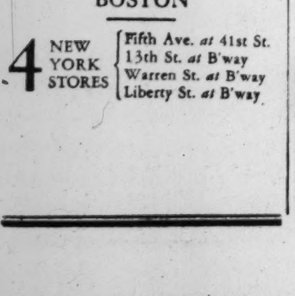
CAIRO, Feb. 29 (AP)—In the presence of King Farouk, the silver mummy case of Pharaoh Psou Sennes, Egyptian ruler of more than 3000 years ago, was opened yesterday at San El Hagar, where the tomb was discovered last week by Prof. Pierre Montet, French archeologist.

Within the silver case was another of gold, finely wrought with intricate designs and heaped with precious stones. The mummy was found to have disintegrated because of the humidity within the tomb, but the coffins were unimpaired.

Psou Sennes was believed to have been a father-in-law of King Solomon, and archeologists described the find as extremely important. A likeness of the Pharaoh, inscribed on the silver case, showed the ruler wearing the crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt, indicating his sway over the entire country.

A double granite sarcophagus had enclosed the coffins.

Rogers Peet



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Albany G. O. P. to Drive Its Budget Economy Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—Republican legislative leaders were today marshaling their forces to bring about prompt passage of their program to supply the $15,000,000 needed to balance Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's $396,700,000 budget by economy and increased revenues from present taxes without the imposition of additional levies.

The program was adopted at a meeting of Republicans from both houses yesterday, following which majority party leaders voiced confidence they had sufficient votes to push their economy plan, which will clip $5,625,000 from the budget and raise an additional $10,000,000 from existing levies, through the Assembly and the Senate within a short time.

Thus, Governor Lehman's proposal to cover the $15,000,000 deficit in the State cost sheet by imposition of wider income tax rates has been, for the moment, at least, thrown into the wastebasket.

Consensus of competent observers today was that much of the credit due for the stringent economy moves should be attributed to the State-wide protest put up by taxpayer groups, civic and business organizations against any increase in taxation and for greater economy in State expenditures.

Compensation Assured City

Adoption by the Legislature of the Republican program would, however, embarrass New York City's fiscal status, since at least $3,500,000 in revenues which the City has received from the State have been wiped out in the new program. Republicans said, however, that New York City would be compensated for the loss. By this, they were taken to mean that the State will assume the cost of the State Transit Commission, put roughly at $1,000,000, and pass legislation permitting the City to reduce some mandatory salary increments that have long irked the La Guardia Administration.

Economy moves by the Republicans will bring the total budget this year down to $391,075,000, or about $600,000 lower than last year's economy budget.

The paring knife cut $3,000,000 from relief: $1,850,000 from State aid to education; $525,000 from capital outlays, and $250,000 by elimination and curtailment of certain State services.

The Republicans hope to raise revenues by retention by the State of all bank tax, which at present is almost entirely redistributed to localities, expected to bring in $4,000,000; appropriation of $250,000 to the Tax Department for a more extensive auditing system to collect delinquent taxes, expected to raise $3,750,000; collection by the State from insurance companies of unclaimed life insurance awards, $3,000,000, and increasing the cost to the beneficiaries of certain State services, $400,000.

Seek Unclaimed Insurance

The proposal to collect $3,000,000 from unclaimed life insurance deposits is predicated on a bipartisan bill aiming at the same result passed by the Legislature last year which was blocked in the courts on the ground that the bill was unconstitutional. It is now proposed to pass a bill to apply only to New York State insurance companies and New York State residents, which the Republicans hold will be constitutional.

Senator Joe R. Hanley, Senate Majority Leader, and Oswald D. Heck, Speaker of the Assembly, explained the economy moves of the Republicans as the fulfillment of Party pledges.

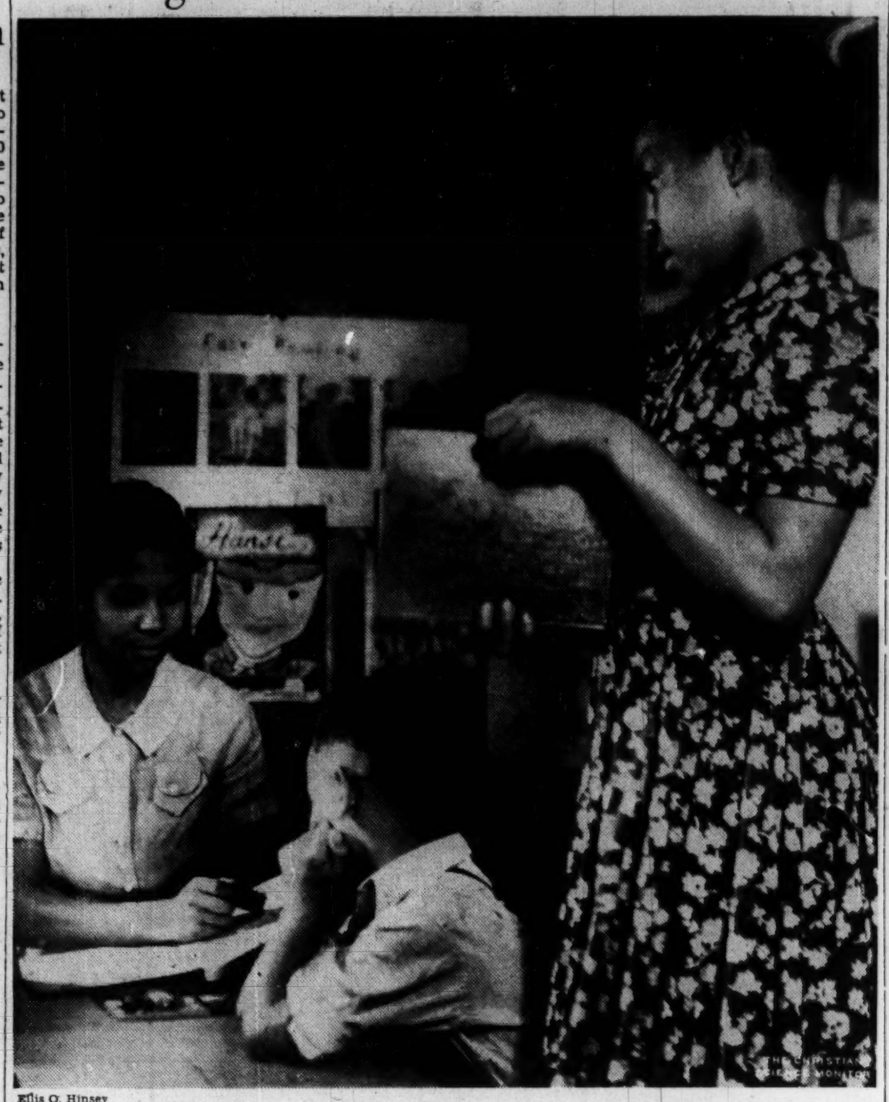
"We feel that by making this adjustment the Republican majority of the two Houses has made good the Party pledges to reduce, as far as it is possible, the cost of government in New York State without crippling any essential services, they declared. "It makes good our pledge of last year that we would follow up the cuts in the 1939 budget by additional economies at this session."

Futile Democratic Opposition

The ecenomy program is sure to arouse bitter opposition among Democrats in both Houses, but the majorities of the Republicans in both Houses are large enough to allow them to pass their program if they maintain the solidarity within the Party arrived at during yesterday's meeting.

The Republican plan, however, violated an agreement reached by Party leaders with Governor Lehman when he first submitted his budget, since the majority party agreed to go along with the Governor's budget as it stood. The popular uprising against increased taxation and for less state spending forced the Republicans to change their tactics and pare the cost sheet.

Negroes Have Their Own Teachers



Ellis O. Hinsey

North Carolina Gives Its Negro Children an Education

Negroes Fare Well in North Carolina

After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, writing his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. Following is the eleventh of his articles.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Fayetteville is an old Scotch town. It has distinctive features, as has Salem, an old German colony, Waldese a French colony, and New Bern a Swiss colony. But what most impressed me here was the contrast between the Slave Market and the State Normal School for Negroes. They constitute very dramatic evidence of 80 years of progress.

Fayetteville is a well planned city with wide, carefully charted streets running at right angles to each other. In the exact center of town, where four streets meet, is a picturesque, two-storied market, with a belfry and a clock that has run for 102 years. One of the types of merchandise that used to be sold in this market was slaves. That took place as recently as 78 years ago.

That very clock struck ten in the morning, the merchant presented his human wares, the buyers bid, the auctioneer cried, "Going one, Going two, Gone," and a slave was sold. Now in this same town is a splendid college where the grandchildren of those slaves are provided a good education by the State of North Carolina. This school, let it be repeated, is maintained, not by distant philanthropists, but by North Carolina taxpayers of both races.

Each Has Its Ways

The races are segregated, and I shall not attempt to say whether that is good or bad. In busses the Negroes must take the back seats, which are not the best. In the railroads their car has been of exactly the same kind as mine, so far as I have observed. In schools segregation makes it possible for educated Negroes, both to find jobs and to serve their people. In North Carolina there are about 7,000 Negro teachers. If schools were mixed, there wouldn't be a thousand. So, along with drawbacks, segregation has advantages.

One of the best, if not the best report on Negro education in North Carolina is made by a Committee of North Carolinians for the State Legislature. It shows, among other things, that there is a Negro high school in Wake Forest. I visited that school and saw the excellent work being done by graduates of the Fayetteville Teachers Training College. It was there, indeed, I learned about Fayetteville.

Durham and Shaw Universities

The Wake Forest Negro High and Elementary School has two excellent buildings. It is conducted by a superintendent, assisted by 15 teachers. The school was very clean, the discipline was above reproach, the atmosphere was friendly and inspiring. Any Department of Education would deserve commendation for such pedagogical excellence. The success was encouraging, though far from as good as in Horace Mann School, New York City. The pupils are very poor, have little home encouragement and some were plainly hungry. It is a noble enterprise carried on against heavy odds. Most of the children were brought to the school in busses.

Apother state Negro school which I visited was the College at Durham. It has good new buildings, a fairly good equipment, an efficient management.

An old, distinguished private Negro institution of higher learning is Shaw University at Raleigh. Indications of its success are the posts held by its graduates, among whom have been "a United States Minister to Liberia, consuls to Africa and South America, a founder of a Negro insurance company, a municipal court judge in Washington, 10 college presidents, 25 deans, professors and college instructors, 100 elementary and secondary school principals, 42 high school principals in North Carolina, a lecturer in New York City College, 500 physicians, 10 missionaries, and 30 teachers of home economics." This is a notable record of service.

Negro progress is also written in houses, fields and business enterprises. As one goes out Fayetteville Street toward the Negro college in Durham he sees a prosperous-appearing Negro community. They have "business firms, insurance company, newspapers, a library, and a hospital. In 1887, Negroes there owned two city lots and 1,366 acres in the country. In 1935 their city holdings amounted to $4,000,000, their business assets were worth $7,000,000. The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, a Negro establishment, operates in eight states and employes 1,067 persons."

Of course, this is only one side of the picture, but it is a side never to lose sight of.

Five Negro Colleges

North Carolina maintains five insitutions of college rank for its Negro citizens. In 1923 they enrolled 109 students, now more than 2,500. Counting summer school and extension courses 9,000 are enrolled. Private Negro colleges, eight in number, bring the total regular enrollment up to nearly 4,500 and the grand total of all up to 13,000. The number of qualified Negro teachers, graduating from North Carolina colleges or normal schools in 1938 was 500.

The number of Negro high school students has increased from 3,477 in 1923 to 33,242 in 1938.

The qualifications of Negro teachers has also improved with great rapidity. The index in 1923 was 380, which means that the average training of Negro teachers was slightly less than the high school course. In 1939 it was 734, which means the average was three and a third years' college training. The Negro teachers in North Carolina are almost as well trained as the white. The respective indices are 734 and 780.

Within 15 years the Negro teachers have improved their standing by 353 points; the white, by 246. Ninety per cent of the Negro teachers now have a college education. In the city of Greensboro the Negro teachers have a better standard of qualifications than the white. This index is 800 or perfect, each teacher being a college graduate; the white index is 798.2.

Many Negro Colleges

In 1937 there were 2,223 elementary Negro schools. The course of study and length of term were the same as in white schools. The attendance was 90 per cent of the enrolment. Six thousand teachers served the elementary schools.

In addition, there are 209 Negro high schools with an enrolment of 31,522 students or 12 per cent of the Negro high school population.

As far as the mere number of schools goes the situation is fairly good. Most Negro children in elementary schools, nine-tenths of those enrolled attend and they are taught by well-prepared teachers.

However, the housing and equipment of the elementary schools are usually defective, very few are consolidated, the number of busses serving Negro children is small, and the facilties for Negro high school education are very meager. The salaries of Negro teachers, also, are much smaller than those of white teachers, though their work is decidedly harder.

This official report says:

"Conditions in our rural Negro schools are extremely distressing. There is a lack of consolidation, transportation, good buildings, and high schools." Many of the one-teacher rural school buildings "are a menace to health and dangerous to life and limb."

There is still very much to be done and a rapidly growing multitude of unemployed Negro intellectuals may carry on an agitation, destined to increase the strain. The stream of progress is never free from cataracts, but so far that stream in North Carolina has surmounted a large number of them and continues steadily to advance.

Mexico Plans Revamping Of Oil Industry

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 29 (AP)—President Cardenas proposed yesterday a comprehensive 14-point program for reorganization of the Government petroleum industry to place it on "a sane, intelligent, economic basis" and "permit payment of indemnification" for expropriated foreign oil properties.

Outstanding among the proposals were recommendations for sharp salary reductions, elimination of "useless jobs," and a drive to increase foreign exports from 60,000 to 200,000 barrels daily.

Señor Cardenas also suggested that 20 per cent of the receipts from foreign sales be set aside to "establish a fund to pay indemnities" to expropriated companies.

Leaders of the militant Petroleum Workers Union voiced immediate objections. They asserted the proposals would cause "unnecessary dismissal" of at least 2,592 of the 16,442 persons now employed by the industry.

The Government expropriated foreign oil properties March 18, 1938, after a long controversy in which workers demanded large wage increases and a voice in operating the concerns.

One Government official said the necessity of the new sinking fund was urgent now because of the imminence of an agreement with the United States Sinclair oil interests which would involve an expenditure of $6,000,000 or more for their former holdings in Mexico.

In his New Year's address, President Cardenas indicated expenditures of the Oil Administration were 327,000,000 pesos (about $53,955,000)—or 80,000,000 pesos more than the revenue listed in the same address.

Ontario at Peak Of Gold Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ontario gold mines achieved a record year in gold production for 1939 with an output valued at $109,508,979 from gold mines only, an increase of more than 10 per cent over 1938.

According to recent figures of the Ontario Department of Mines, an 11.56 per cent increase in tonnage milled during 1939, and a 6.85 per cent increase in ounces recovered were recorded. When gold production from the nickel-copper industry is added, it was explained that the total value of bullion produced for 1939 will probably reach $112,500,000.

Feb. 29—And the Calendar Catches Up on Its Overtime

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Calendar reformers hope that today will be the last time in which February will have to bear the burden of four year's accumulated "overtime."

Not that these professional and amateur intercalators object to February "29" alone. Nor is it because their insistence upon accuracy rebels at the fact that the present system is actually "behind time."

The fact that the Gregorian calendar recognizes only 365 days in the year, while astronomers record 365¼, would hardly phase them if the first day of January fell on the same week day each year, and they didn't have to bring out an adding machine to find out what day Christmas will fall on in 1941.

Problems in Business

But these inconsistencies cause no end of trobule to business, which may vainly try to peg its year on the highly evasive Easter holiday, or try to balance books when every three months brings up an extra weekly pay roll.

And so every four years when that quarter-day surplus has built up to a full day and is attached to February's 28, would-be Gregorians get out their pencils and revive the campaign that was old when Julius Ceasar first went to Egypt to the court of Cleopatra.

Without seriously offending such interests as "The League for Safeguarding the Fixity of the Sabbath," and the "International Society of Maintenance of Leap-Year Day," they have devised some 500 variations.

Many Solutions

A plumber has complied a 13-month record with 28 days to each month, Monday the first weekday, and with an extra week added to the extra month every seventh year. The extra unit would be called Ruth. But apartment dwellers, who pay rent by the month have objected to this proposal.

The Globe Perpetual Calendar system places Sunday on the first day of January, April, and October, with each month having 30 days.

Four extra days are scattered throughout the year—March 31, to be called Peace Day; June 31, Children's Day; Sept. 31 Labor Day; and Dec. 31, Thanksgiving Day.

One Albert Bestgen has satisfied at least his own requirements by devising a calendar with a six-day week, with 60 Sundays.

But of all the suggested systems for harnessing to a piece of paper the period of time that it takes the earth to revolve around the sun, two have gained notable headway.

The so-called World Calendar, one of the most popular reforms, is a 12-month system divisible by two, three, four, and six. There would be eight 30-day months, and four 31-day months. The year would be divided into quarters, with two 30-day months, preceded by a 31-day month. Thus March, June, September, and December would have 31 days. A year-end day, December "Y" follows Dec. 30 each year; and a leap-year day, June "L" follows June 30 in leap years.

With this computation each quarter contains exactly three months, 13 weeks, 91 days. Each quarter begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. Furthermore, World Calendar enthusiasts argue, their calendar requires the least amount of adjustment in which the transition from the old to the new can be made.

Publicity Effort

To bring this system before the public, the World Calendar Association has been formed, with a periodical booklet dealing with the calendar and related subjects as a major publicity unit.

Another system of intercalation which has received considerable attention is the Cotsworth Calendar, strongly publicized by the late George Eastman.

This computation provided for 13 months of 28 days each—thus establishing four even weeks a month. The extra month would fall between June and July. Like the World Calendar, it requires a year-end day, and a Leap-day every fourth year.

The League of Nations has several times taken up the question of calendar reform, but largely because of opposition from religious festivals—notably Easter—the program was dropped in 1937.

Fixing the Blame

Some critics, with tongue in cheek, avow that if Julius Ceasar had never visited Egypt he would never have learned as much about astronomy and the sun, and might therefore, not have begun the system of adding an extra day to February every four years.

Nor would pride have led Augustus to later on purloin a day from February to augment his namesake month.

At the time these changes made little difference, but when in the 16th century spring arrived on March 11 instead of the usual March 21, reformers got busy.

Pope Gregory met the situation in 1582 by literally skipping 10 days, so that Romans waking up on Oct. 5 had to "set the calendar ahead" to Oct. 15. He also decreed that three leap years should be forgotten in each 400 years—explaining why century years are not leap years unless they are divisible by 400.

But even this correction did not do away with the present day "what - day-does-Christmas-come-on" problem, nor does it pin Easter day down to anything more stable than some date between March 22 and April 25.

South Carolina Women Active In 'Scenery vs. Signery' Tilt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Instead of "scenery" along South Carolina highways, "we get signery," Mrs. Albert F. Strom, of Mount Holly, Conservation Chairman for the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, told the Senate Highways Committee, holding hearings on a bill to regulate outdoor advertising, long a controversial issue in the Palmetto State.

"We are proud of South Carolina's highways and we want to see them kept beautiful and kept safe, and we hate to see them turned over to the billboard men to decorate," she continued, facetiously applying the label of "petticoat legislation" to the measure.

Protests came thick and fast from the opponents of the bill, particularly J. Q. Marshall, Columbia attorney, representing the American Highway Sign Association, and Isaac M. Bryan, of Charleston, President of the Coastal Outdoor Advertising Company, who charged that the bill would practically eliminate a "legitimate" business from the State.

Asserting that the women of South Carolina had long been interested in highway beautification and safety, Mrs. James R. Cain of Columbia introduced about 20 representatives of women's organizations.

Speaking for the South Carolina Federation of Garden Clubs, Mrs. Bradley Morrah of Greenville referred to the highways as "really the front yard of South Carolina."

Attorney Protests

Mr. Paul Leonard of Columbia, Chairman of the Council for the Common Good, proposed a provision in the resolution to set a limit on how near signboards could be placed to a highway.

Accusing the sponsors of the measure of introducing it "under one guise" for another purpose, Mr. Marshall contended that proponents termed it both a revenue bill and a "control" bill. "It is not a revenue bill and it is not a control bill. It is a bill to get signs off the highways," he emphatically asserted. "With a bill cloaked in the guise of a revenue bill you are seeking to force out of the State a very lucrative business . . . and it is in a sense an unfair attack on a legitimate business."

Mr. Marshall said he was sure that rules and regulations laid down by his organization "meet everything you ladies seek except to run the signs off the highways."

Asks for "True Bill"

"Anything that is introduced into law," Mr. Bryan maintained, "ought to be truthful," and asked "why don't you draw a bill that really accomplished the purpose of eliminating billboards?" He usged that business be given a chance "to sell goods" freely.

Supporters of the measure were Representative Calhoun Thomas of Beaufort, who spoke in behalf of the Beaufort Garden Club, and J. S. Williamson, State Highway Engineer. Although it failed to come within the category of a highway bill, he said, "it has always appeared to me that with the large investment the State has in roads it should have some say as to what use is made of their sides."

Senator Quattlebaum of Horry, author of the bill, said he was "surprised that the only opposition has come from billboard people" when "I drew this bill purposely to protect the billboard people." He denied he had any prejudice against them.

London's Poetical Junk 'King' Is Like a Page From Dickens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON— Burden is the name; burden the business; but there's nothing burdensome about either.

This may sound a little like part of an acrostic, but there's no puzzle about it. It is a plain statement of fact which serves to introduce a previously little-known Londoner whose fame is spreading although his business might be said to be contracting. Contracting to take a load off householders' thoughts at the same time as he takes one off their attics, boxrooms, kitchens, and gardensheds.

This is Mr. G. Burden, "King" of London's junk men, a trader with an individual approach to his business. Mr. Burden is known as the man who unburdens householders of their useless junk with the aid of a song, a truck, a pair of willing hands and no prejudices.

"Wealth from Waste"

Now that Wealth from Waste (it used to be called Refuse Disposal) is an essential part of the national effort with a Government Controller in charge of the salvage campaign, the junk business has moved a few rungs up the social ladder. But that doesn't explain Mr. Burden's climb to eminence.

Mr. Burden's most appreciated claim to fame is that, while most anyone can call for junk with a loud voice and a barrow, he calls for it with a few bits of philosophy and quite a lot of poetry.

To herald his approach Mr. Burden distributes around the houses of his "kingdom" a proclamation, which, intimating that he will call "in two hours" waxes lyrical about the junk bsiness in a verse of 26 lines.

The above with most respectful feeling,
Begs leave to inform you what he deals in,
He has not come your purse to try,
Yourself shall sell and he to buy.

Verse Is Doubly Free

So sings Mr. Burden, going on to catalogue, in galloping meter and some disregard for rhyme, a number of valueless valuables which he is prepared to cart away, including, "Floorcloth, dust rags, old roping, sacking, and old bags," as well as "boots, shoes and stockings, jackets, trousers, and bed ticking," and a number of other things.

His lyric closes with these words:

N. B. Over your dwelling give a glance,
You'll never have a better chance,
My price is good, my weights are just,
And mind, I'll never ask for trust,
So please to look up if but a handful,
And for the same I will be thankful.

His Message Approved

In any strict literary community, Mr. Burden might not get his poet's license. But he gets business—and he gives householders a lesson which His Majesty's Controller of Salvage, at the Ministry of Supply, Adelphi, London, is anxious to get over to the people.

For the final touch in Mr. Burden's proclamation is the request, "Please keep this circular until called for. If you are going out, please leave this circular with your neighbor," so that it can be collected and used again.

Virginia Revising Billboard Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia House of Delegates rejected several amendments that would have defeated the purpose of the outdoor advertising law and adopted a much-revised bill to increase fees and to provide other revisions, by a vote of 55 to 28.

Explained by E. Blackburn Moore of Berryville, Clarke County, one of 15 patrons whose names were signed to it, the measure would leave unchanged the present $25 outdoor license, but would impose a fee of 50 cents for individual signs of 50 square feet or less, $2 for signs of between 50 and 400 square feet, $3 for those of between 400 and 600 square feet, and $1 for each additional 200 square feet.

Delegate Walter H. Scott of Roanoke, succeeded in getting approval on an amendment to strike out a section that would have prevented the erection of signs advertising a county, city, town, village or historic shrine without the consent in writing of the governing bodies or owners.

Another amendment, offered by Delegate H. H. Adams of Northampton, and added to the bill, would allow ferries to post directional signs without specific restriction. This was a change from the limit to a distance of 50 miles. from the ferry or ferries.

Amendments proposed by Delegates N. J. Perkins of Fluvanna, and J. Tinsley Coleman of Nelson, which Mr. Moore said would not only have killed the bill, but would have had the effect of repealing the existing law, enacted in 1938, were rejected by votes of 32 to 47 and 38 to 43, respectively.

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Nazis Say 'Yoke' Blocks Hull Aim

BERLIN, Feb. 29 (AP)—Germany must stick to economic autarchy—self-sufficiency—so long as Great Britain controls German overseas trade lanes, Nazis answered United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull today.

Authorized sources said Mr. Hull's aim that the end of the war should bring the end of autarchy, regimentation, and totalitarianism would be impossible for Germany while Britain was in a position to choke off her trade, especially her access to raw materials.

With an evident reference to United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, expected here Friday on his tour as European investigator for President Roosevelt, the Frankfurter Zeitung declared that "whoever looks around Europe will find a front of autarchist reality."

"Necessary Means"

That front is bound by determination to shake off "the Anglo-Saxon yoke," the newspaper said.

Nazi sources described regimented economic life as neither the choice system nor an end in itself but as a necessary means toward independence by reducing imports to the point where a nation's "economy no longer is forced to be a puppet of monopolists."

"None of the rebels ever again will agree that individual nations use their liberal formulas together with an alliance of monopolies and naval bases at all strategic centers to establish tyrannical, selfish predominance—in peace or in war, in politics or economy," the Zeitung declared.

"Liberal economy—that should have meant: Freedom of the seas in war and peace and, therefore, the giving up of every position which could be misused to create unequal rights and unequal living conditions. The Anglo-Saxons will not go as far as this.

"The logical conclusion—therefore, we have no use for their formulas and phrases. Therefore, war must decide. British seapower will find its limits, if not end, on autarchic continental power."

Declaring that "we cannot agree with the definition which recognizes only military, not political neutrality as well," Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels last night again lectured nonbelligerents on their responsibilities.

"Even in neutral states, the precepts of freedom of opinion may not be misused knowingly and systematically to insult the warring powers," Dr. Goebbels declared at a mass meeting in Muenster.

"A glaring difference between the neutrality of a state and the neutrality of its public opinion does not exist. . . . To be neutral means to hold one's self out of the conflict in every respect."

Nazis Determined

BERLIN, Feb. 29 (AP) — When United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles arrives here tomorrow morning it is expected that he will find official Germany determined to fight England and France until she has guarantees both that the Western Powers will not interfere with Germany's "Lebensraum"—living space—and that the last remaining "wrong" of the Versailles Treaty, loss of German colonies, be "righted."

Nazi Germany has defined Central and Southeastern Europe consistently as "Lebensraum." Authorized sources attached special significance to one passage in a recent speech of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels:

"The German people are perfectly aware that in this conflict of arms between themselves and western plutocracy life and death are at stake. Evasion is no longer possible."

Hitler's Viewpoint

Reichsführer Hitler, it was said, is willing to consider peace plans only from the viewpoint that Britain must renounce all claims or intentions to interfere with Germany on the European continent besides "disgorging" what Germany believes to be property unlawfully annexed from Germany—her colonies.

Some authorized commentators even went so far as to claim that mere renunciation by England is not enough—Britain and France must give guarantees that Germany will not be interfered with every quarter century.

Welles Pays His Way

Mr. Welles insists upon paying his own bills during his sojourn in Germany, authorized sources intimated. They made a fine distinction between visiting statesmen who come on invitation and those who announced their coming.

Invited guests of the nation are housed in Germany's new guest house, the Bellevue Palace, which was first visited by Prince Paul of Yugoslavia last summer. Mr. Welles at his own request will live at the Adlon Hotel, three doors from the American Embassy.

British Favorable

LONDON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull's announcement in Washington of United States-initiated conversations to rally the world against a postwar spread of totalitarianism was described unofficially here as "an admirable sentiment."

It was said, however, that United States representatives had not as yet taken official steps towards launching the conversations with British officials. Therefore, official comment was lacking.

Replies Favorable

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—The efforts of the United States to prepare for economic stability and reconstruction after the war are continuing to meet with favorable responses.

Reports are already coming in from the neutral Capitals which are being approached and there is every indication that the countries will co-operate in working out a basic program which will have as its objective the curbing of postwar autarchy and commercial totalitarianism.

The immediate end is an exchange of views between the neutral powers and ultimately with the beligerents so that the aftereffects of hostilities may be alleviated and so that there will be a prepared basis upon which a restoration of normal trade relations can be built.

The responses to the American inquiries are being studied and will later be integrated in the form of a more specific and substantial economic program.

Senate Approval For Pacts Sought

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—A group of 208 farm leaders announced yesterday formation of a farmers' and stockmen's committee favoring Senate ratification of trade treaties.

Jack Arnold, Birney, Mont., President of the Montana Stockmen's Association, is Chairman of the committee. Fred C. Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, is Treasurer, and Charles W. Holman, Washington, Secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, is Acting Secretary.

Mr. Holman said the Committee would work for "a return to the constitutional processes of Senate approval of these trade agreements, which we believe to be in effect treaties, and amendment of the Act to enable American citizens to enter court and test its constitutionality.

Gannett Predicts Roosevelt to Run

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt will seek a third term, but he must and will be defeated, Frank Gannett of New York told Texas Republicans yesterday before flying westward in quest of support for his own candidacy for the G. O. P. Presidential nomination.

The Rochester, N. Y., publisher of a group of newspapers outlined his own program and criticized the New Deal at a luncheon address, then boarded a private plane with other Republicans en route to El Paso, Tucson, and Los Angeles.

The basis of his prediction of defeat, he said, was the Administration defeat on the "court packing" effort, failures in the Congressional purges, and the spending-lending program.

His own program he outlined as: (1) Put a business Administration into the White House; (2) restoration of the confidence of the people; (3) reduce taxes; (4) a job for every man, at a fair wage.

There Are Smiles Even in War

Wide World; © International

British Royalty Honors Men in Service

Queen Elizabeth chats with officers of the mercantile marine during her tour of the West Country recently with King George. These men of the sea described to the King and Queen their adventures in bringing home food and war supplies from all parts of the world. Lower left—Holder of England's highest award for bravery in action, the Victoria Cross, Maj. Gen. Bernard Cyril Freyberg returns to the wars as commander of the New Zealand expeditionary force that recently arrived in Suez to reinforce the allied army in the Near East. General Freyberg has been decorated numerous times for gallantry and distinguished service. Lower right—Touring Britain's antiaircraft posts and aerodromes, King George is shown here peeking into the cockpit of a warplane in a western aerodrome. The King is wearing the uniform of an Air Force officer. Technically, every warship and plane of the British fighting forces is the King's property.

French Widen Decree Rule To Raise Armed Power

PARIS, Feb. 29 (AP)—The French Government today adopted a sweeping series of economic and financial measures, regimenting the Nation for the fight against Germany.

The Cabinet, meeting under President Lebrun, approved the institution of food ration cards, lower quality bread and generally reduced consumption, accompanied by increased production, in order to shoulder the tremendous financial burden of the war.

Great Britain and Germany already have rationing systems.

Finance Minister Paul Reynaud arranged to explain the decrees to the Nation in a broadcast, when it was expected the date when the decrees become effective would be disclosed.

Women to Do Men's Jobs

France also took steps to put women into its munitions plants and release the men for the vital work of farming.

It was estimated that 280,000 women already are engaged in mixing gunpowder and making bullets and laboring on the assembly lines of aviation plants.

There are ten sets of decrees in all.

Before the Cabinet session the Chamber of Deputies began a week's debate on French agricultural policies. Speakers termed the wheat situation "critical" because of Government meddling and demanded release of men in military service in order to asure spring planting to provide food for the nation.

The Government already has requisitioned all farmers to hold them to the soil for maintenance of farm production.

As the Cabinet met, Paris students pushed wheelbarrows loaded with scrap iron to the Pantheon, memorial to French heroes, and deposited it as a contribution to French war resources.

A communiqué issued after a 45-minute Cabinet meeting announced only the titles of the decrees.

France already has three meatless days a week and on the four other days restaurants are forbidden to serve more than one meat dish a person. Other foods, however, have not been rationed although Great Britain has a rationing system.

Foreign Spending Curbed

The first decree was entitled "relative to spending abroad" in line with the Government's policy of reducing ordinary imports to conserve foreign exchange for extraordinary war purchases.

A second group of measures "destined to restrain consumption" provided for "a general census for distribution of rationing cards" and control of retail food centers.

Food measures included the coarsening of bread flour.

A third decree tightened price control.

A fourth set of measures provided grants to farmers to increase spring wheat planting, cultivation of farmlands in army zones and reduction of customs duties on farm machinery.

Decrees also were signed which were designed to facilitate French exports, to regulate the employment of women, to fight waste in civil and military administrations and to provide easier taxes for landlords deprived of rents because of the war.

An agreement with the Bank of France, apparently to provide further aid to the Treasury, also was announced.

French Legation in Budapest Watched for Czech Refugees

BUDAPEST, Feb. 29 (AP)—Policemen today guarded exits of the French Legation, under orders to break up an alleged traffic in French passports for Czechoslovak refugees—orders reported to have been issued by Hungary under German pressure.

The police maintained an all-night vigil around the four-story, stone building where they said 40 refugees were harbored. All callers at the Legation were examined and automobiles leaving the inner courtyard were searched.

An inquiry at the Legation brought the answer that no one at the moment was authorized to discuss the situation.

High Hungarian officials, however, were understood to have told the French Minister, Pierre Guerlets, that so long as the passport traffic endangers Hungary's neutrality, in the German view, the police watch would not be relaxed.

It was reported that the beleaguered Czechoslovaks sought haven in the diplomatic immunity of the Legation when police started to round up scores of persons holding French passports without being able to speak French.

Germany was reported to have entered a stiff protest against Hungary's countenancing the passage of refugees through the country.

Helped by Allied Diplomats

The basis of the German objection was said to be a belief that most of the refugees are former army officers or reservists seeking to join the Czechoslovak Legion in Paris to fight Germany for a reconstruction of the shattered Czechoslovak republic.

Unlike refugee Poles, the fugitives from the German protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia have no diplomatic representative to whom to apply for passports. They have turned to Allied diplomats. The republic of Czechoslovakia no longer is recognized by Hungary but Poles have their own Legation.

Hundreds of Czechoslovak refugees, most of them in Hungarian jails, believe they face deportation as a result of German pressure applied to Hungarian officials diplomatically and through the Gestapo (German secret police). Those in jail were charged with entering Hungary illegally or violating restrictions on passports.

Germany was understood to have demanded that Hungary request France to recall Lieut. Col. Tony Albord, military attaché of the Legation, who was accused of furnishing passports through agents stationed in Northern Hungarian villages shortly after the war started.

The German Minister Otto von Erdmannsdolf, was reported to have cautioned Hungary that tolerance of the "underground railway" was a breach of its professed neutrality.

Harsh Treatment Charged

Forty-eight Czechoslovaks held in the Budapest citadel have written to neutral legations that "the influence of the Gestapo has forced the Hungarians to treat us severely."

The prisoners identified themselves as former Army officers, college professors and students. They pleaded for intervention to avert deportation back to the German Protectorate.

One letter, dated Feb. 13, described an attempt by five men to break prison which caused guards to fire on them. The break was tried on Feb. 11 when the prisoners went into the citadel courtyard to get water from a pump. Two of the men were caught by police, the letter added, and were beaten.

'No Blitzkrieg' Forecast True

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 29—London is not being bombed today.

And it looks as if Col. Josiah Wedgewood were right.

When the war broke out, the Labor Member of Parliament felt that there was a good deal of unnecessary concern about the prospect of an immediate aerial "Blitzkrieg." To calm one of his friends, he hazarded the flat opinion that the British capital would not be bombed in six months.

The six months expires at midnight tonight.

U. S.-Soviet Officials In Luncheon Talk

MOSCOW, Feb. 29 (AP)—Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff yesterday entertained United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt at a three and one-half hour luncheon.

Informed Soviet circles expressed satisfaction at the affair which they said proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Authorative American quarters said the luncheon afforded an opportunity for a full and frank exchange of views on numerous subjects in which both governments are interested.

Swiss Enthused by Visit of Welles

Continued from Page 1

in Mr. Welles the delegate of the world's most powerful chief of state, and without stopping to analyze practical possibilities too closely leaps ahead to rosy hopes that peace is certainly being planned actively between the American nation and the principal Governments involved in the war.

This popular concept of Mr. Welles' tour, however far it may be from cold, hard diplomatic facts, cannot be considered unimportant. On the contrary, just as Mr. Roosevelt yielded to the pressure of American peace groups in sending Mr. Welles abroad, so it cannot be entirely ruled out that the peoples' hopes for peace which sprang so spontaneously into expression upon Mr. Welles' arrival here may influence the course of the talks he will be having with belligerent governments.

May Be Too Sanguine

However it is essential to point out that the facts of the situation at present—though the picture may of course change very quickly—forbid any sanguine optimism. The very warmth of Mr. Welles' welcome here illustrates one of the difficulties. The man in the street over here tends to assume that the American Government would not make such a spectacular gesture as sending the Undersecretary of State to the main Capitals of Europe unless it meant business: that is, unless it was fully prepared to carry through the natural implications of this move—namely that America is not only concerned at the war in Europe but is ready to take its full share of responsibility in efforts to obtain and maintain peace.

In Europe's diplomatic Chancelleries and Foreign Offices on the contrary it is realized—as clearly as it is in Washington—that Mr. Roosevelt's gesture of sending Mr. Welles to Europe at this critical time, with spring offensives in the offing, does not in the least necessarily imply such a thing.

The Governments in Paris and London, for instance, who remember some not dissimilar missions in the past which came to naught, understand that there are electoral and other complications. Consequently they are not disposed to look forward to much in the way of concrete results.

Furthermore, reports received here from the three belligerent Capitals indicate sharply that neither the Allies nor Germany is prepared to compromise for the sake of a peace which the Allies at least are convinced would only be false and treacherous truce.

Thus there is little visible reason to believe that the ardent hopefulness with which Mr. Welles has been acclaimed in this little neutral federated democracy has any factual foundation. All that can be said is that reports from Berlin of steadily mounting interest in Mr. Welles coming, and from Rome of general satisfaction with his talks there prove that neither is there any excuse for black pessimism.

American 'Liberator' Honored in Bulgaria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria — Bulgarians recently observed the 100th anniversary of Eugene Schuyler, American diplomat instrumental in securing Bulgarian independence and who drafted Bulgaria's constitution in 1877.

Commissioned by the United States Government to investigate sufferings of the Bulgarians during the Russo-Turkish war of 1876-1877, Schuyler wrote a report on the conditions which was said to have done more to throw British opinion on the side of the Bulgarians than any other document.

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British Pacifists Outlaw Any Action of Disloyalty

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 29—Pacifist elements in Britain—while upholding the right to influence and assist conscientious objectors—are taking definite steps to avoid anything that can be classed as subversive activity.

This is disclosed in a review of the pacifist movement in Britain which brought from a Parliamentary spokesman the estimate that conscientious objectors in the country number about 100,000 and pacifists 500,000.

The House of Commons debated the question of how far pacifists can be allowed to continue inducing men to seek exemption from military service and training them how to state their claims at tribunals. Anxiety was expressed that the Peace Pledge Union's influencing of objectors was becoming "anti-British" and bordering on treason. To this the Home Secretary, Sir John Anderson, replied, that the activities of peace organizations are being closely watched and the question of taking special measures is being kept in view by the Government.

Deny Subversive Intent

But most peace workers in this country have no desire for any conflict with the law and are indignant at allegations of subversive measures, it is learned from officials of the National Peace Council which co-ordinates the chief British peace organizations.

Moreover, following the Commons debate, Mr. George Lansbury, one of the world's most widely respected pacifists and President of the Peace Pledge Union, stated that he would resign the presidency and even advocate liquidation of the Union if he thought its activities were disloyal or subversive.

Headquarters of the Union declare that their methods have been misrepresented. The difficulty apparently grew out of a question put to the Home Secretary in Commons by Sir William Davison, Conservative. He asked whether attention had been called to a recent statement by a judge who is Chairman of the Yorkshire Conscientious Objectors' tribunal about picketing of the Employment Exchange by the Peace Pledge Union. The purpose of the picketing was to induce men to avoid military service. The Union also was said to be holding "instructional classes" for conscientious objectors.

Some Criticism of Methods

Sir John replied that while there wasn't any desire to interfere with ordinary propaganda of opinion, he believed there was a widespread view that the activities referred to in Mr. Davison's question were an "abuse." While condemning these particular activities, Sir John did not attempt to condemn the general work of the Union, it is pointed out.

"I think a distinction should be drawn between a view which is genuinely held and certain methods of endeavoring to induce people to take advantage of the opinions of others," Sir John said.

Contention that while most of the tribunals which hear conscientious objectors have fulfilled their functions properly, there were a number of cases of unfair treatment of objectors was voiced by a Labor spokesman, Mr. Frederick Pethick-Lawrence. He reminded the Government that it had undertaken to see that holding a conscientious objection view was not to be regarded as contemptible and protested against the reference of the chairman of the West London Tribunal to the objectors as "miserable creatures" and describing their arguments as "tosh."

Plea by Lady Astor

Lady Astor made a special plea for spiritually conscientious objectors, but not for those objecting on political grounds. She protested against political objectors being given agreeable jobs when a sailor had to spend 76 days on a destroyer. "The whole nation has a conscientious objection to this war," she said. "They hate it."

Mr. James C. Ede, Labor, declared that the tribunals had a very difficult task and thought that on the whole they had worked well. Replying for the Government to criticisms, the Minister of Labor, Mr. Ernest Brown, claimed that the handling of the objectors was immeasurably superior today compared with the World War.

While about 2 per cent of all conscripts declare themselves opposed to fighting for religious, moral, or political reasons, Mr. Brown revealed that an average of between 10 and 20 per cent of the objectors have received unconditional exemption. The majority of objectors are exempted providing they undertake other work of national importance.

Pacifist Pamphlets Under Fire

The Peace Pledge Union, founded by the late Canon Dick Shepherd and the largest pacifist organization with about 150,000 members, has since announced its intention of continuing help for objectors. Advocating absolute pacifism, the Union is among the more extreme of some 80 national and local peace organizations.

Hundreds of British householders have protested to Scotland Yard against pacifist pamphlets being sent them by the Peace Pledge Union. The pamphlets have been specially directed at the parents of soldiers. There has also been widespread pamphlet distribution in the streets.

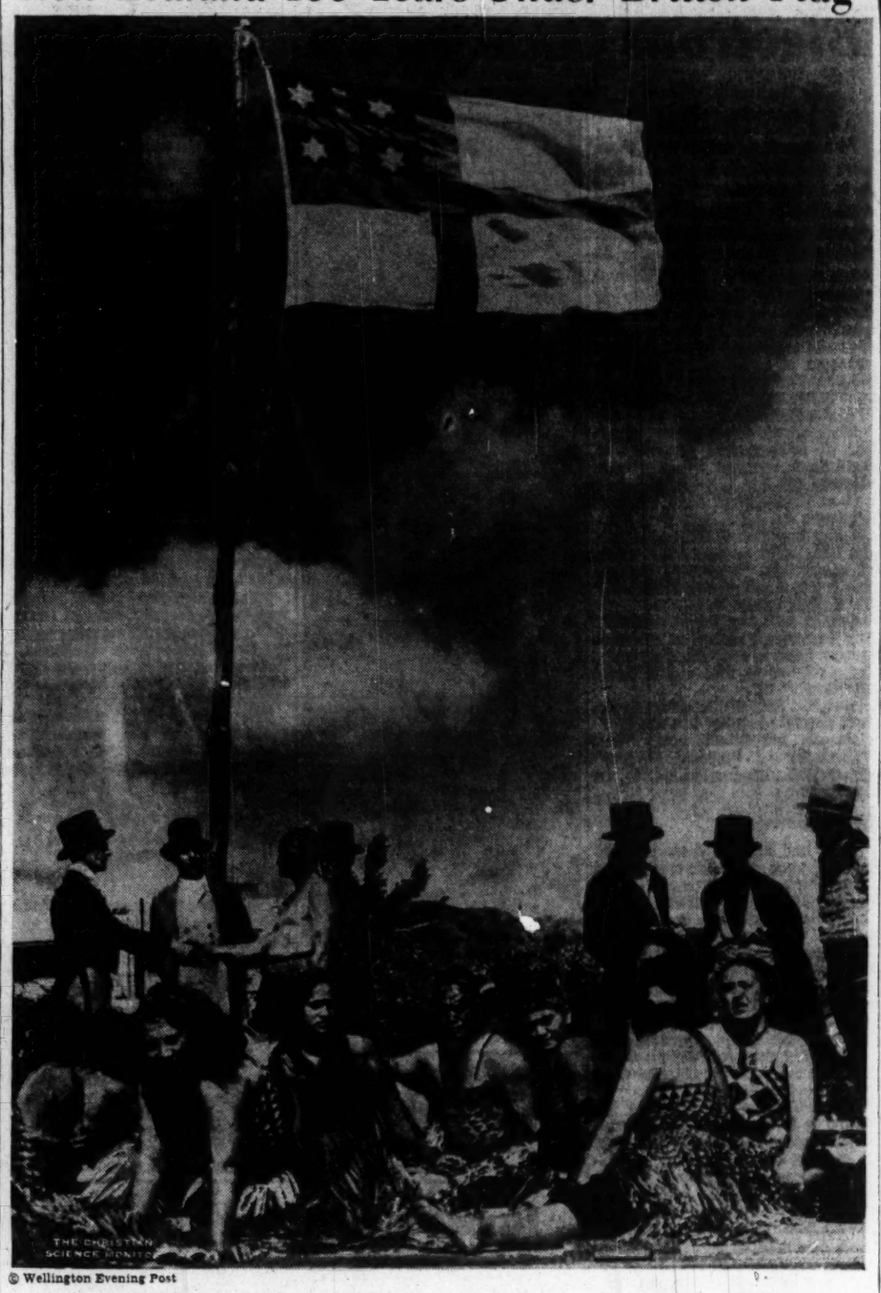
Mr. Lansbury has admitted that one "very unwise leaflet" was issued by the Union but has since been withdrawn.

Among the numerous organizations linked under the National Peace Council some are out-and-out pacifist, while others are less concerned with opposing war than with finding a way to permanent peace after the war. The chief objective of some is to secure an immediate precise statement of the allied peace aims.

Various religious denominations have peace organizations, and, according to the National Peace Council, between 70 and 80 per cent of Free Church students are pacifists.

Women have their own branch of the Peace Pledge Union called the Women's Peace Campaign. With leaders such as the actress, Sybil Thorndike, and the prominent Quaker social worker, Anna Ruth Fry, the campaign spreads absolute pacifist propaganda and aims to convert men folk to the antiwar view.

New Zealand 100 Years Under British Flag



© Wellington Evening Post

Col. William Wakefield Hoists Flag at Petone, September, 1839

Arrival of First Settlers Celebrated in New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The recent commemoration of the centenary of the arrival here of the first authorized settler brought a distinguished company of leading citizens to witness the dedication of a memorial to the occasion erected by the Wellington Province.

On Jan. 22, 1840, the Aurora, a ship of 550 tons, arrived in Port Nicholson, after a voyage of four months from London. She carried the first party of the New Zealand Company's emigrants, the pioneers of organized settlement in the colony. The voyagers landed on the beach at Pito-one—now Petone—near a Maori village. There were only a handful of white people to greet them. Indeed, when Col. William Wakefield, the Company's chief agent, had arrived in September, 1839, to buy land for the settlement, there was only one white man at Port Nicholson.

Descendants Present

Present at the recent ceremony were ministers of the Crown, and a representative of the British Government, Lord Willingdon, former Governor-General of Canada and Viceroy of India. Descendants were there of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the main driving force behind the New Zealand Company, and a notable reformer in the history of British colonization.

A few miles to the west lay the city of Wellington—Capital of the Dominion, with 120,000 people—which is the main result of the company's pioneers.

This was the first of the national celebrations in New Zealand's centennial year. For while the Aurora carried the first settlers for Wellington, she also inaugurated systematic colonization in New Zealand.

The New Zealand Company had dispatched its first shiploads of emigrants without certainty that they would live under British rule, or that they could obtain land, and the Aurora's pioneers arrived in a country 12,000 miles away that had no government save that of unfederated Maori chiefs. Early in the following month the first Maori chiefs signed the Treaty of Waitangi, by which British sovereignty was accepted.

Memorial Is Pavilion

The memorial takes the form of a bathing pavilion. On the landward side is a representation of the Aurora, and behind it is a long window depicting a Maori chief greeting pioneers as they stepped ashore at this very spot.

A feature of the ceremony was the union of Maori and European. Descendants were present of Maori chiefs who had welcomed Colonel Wakefield and the settlers a hundred years before.

Soldiers from the Maori Battalion, now training for the war gave a dance of welcome. Scenes of 1839 and 1840 were re-enacted in a neighboring park. They showed Colonel Wakefield bargaining with the Maori chiefs for the purchase of the site of Wellington.

The actual flag flown by Colonel Wakefield was flown. This flag, designed for Maori chiefs before the annexation, survives in the house-flag of the Shaw Savill and Albion Line.

The pageant concluded with the injunction of Wharepouri, one of the chiefs of 1840, to his people to live in peace with the white man.

The centennial of the Treaty of Waitangi, by which Maori chiefs ceded sovereignty to Britain, was observed with due ceremonial at the Bay of Islands on Feb. 6. The British Residency, outside which Captain Hobson met the chiefs in February, 1840, still stands, restored and held in trust for the Nation, and on this spot was re-enacted this year the signing of the Treaty. Memorials were unveiled to Captain Hobson and the Maori chiefs.

French Senate Votes Ejection of Cachin

PARIS, Feb. 29 (AP)—The Senate voted unanimously today to eject from its membership Marcel Cachin, "the father of French Communism," for failing to disavow formally Communist allegiance. There were two abstentions.

M. Cachin, told a Senate investigating committee on Feb. 21: "elected by popular will, I have been delegated here to represent a determined policy. I remain faithful to my post. I maintain my position."

Sixty members of the Chamber of Deputies who had not disavowed their allegiance to the Communist Party, outlawed in France after the outbreak of war, were voted out of their seats on Feb. 20

$3,388,962 Given

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—The State Department announced yesterday that $3,388,962 had been collected in the United States from Sept. 1 to Feb. 1 for charitable distribution in war-stricken countries and Palestine. This figure did not include funds collected for Finnish relief.

Dr. Michael Hainisch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 29—Dr. Michael Hainisch, President of the Republic of Austria from 1920 to 1928, who passed on today, was one of the outstanding political figures in the country during its struggle for economic existence after the war. Although he had made a reputation as a Socialist writer, he was able during his terms as President to remain aloof from the more controversial issues of the day. Yet Austrians regarded him as a pillar of strength in the Republic's first critical years. Dr. Hainisch, who favored Anschluss with republican Germany, has kept out of the political field during the past 10 years.

Hot Dogs at N. Y. Fair: A $1,000,000 Business

NEW YORK (AP)—Hot dogs were a million-dollar business at the New York World's Fair, 1939.

The management has announced that visitors paid $1,883,113.30 for 10,650,000 frankfurters, 5,172,133 hamburgers and hot drinks. The mustard was free.

British Palestine Policy Stirs Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 29—For the first time since the beginning of the war the British Labor Opposition has been aroused to threaten a vote of censure against the Government on account of the new White Paper showing fresh restrictions to be placed upon the Jews in Palestine. The swift action by the Opposition follows the Government's move to stop the Jews from obtaining land in three specified zones.

Such restrictions, while provided for in the original White Paper of May 17 last, giving the British High Commissioner power to restrict transfers of land, have so far never been put into force. They were objected to generally by the Mandates Commission as contravening Article VI of the mandate which requires the administration of Palestine to encourage, in co-operation with the Jewish Agency, the close settlement by Jews on the land. It is even claimed in Whitehall that the present decision has been forced by recent developments upon a reluctant Cabinet.

The main feature of these developments is said to be the continually increasing competition for the limited cultivable area in Palestine, which threatens to produce a landless Arab proletariat that may cause serious difficulties.

Hope to Avoid Rift

The Colonial Office here, as advised by the administration of Sir Harold MacMichael, the High Commissioner in Jerusalem, has found itself compelled to recognize that unless immediate action is taken, there would be danger of a renewal of Arab-Jewish friction which would bring on once more the old difficulties in the country.

As Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald admitted frankly in the House of Commons yesterday, the British Government would have preferred such postponement of action as the Liberal leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair, and other opposition leaders advocate. But he went on to say: "There are certain practical objections to that course which make it extremely undesirable to follow it."

There is no secret about the nature of these objections. They are implicit in the Arab criticism which was published when the first white paper appeared last May.

This criticism was that while the decision had been given in favor of the Arabs, the British Government refused to carry it out, and was attempting instead "to please both parties."

Moslem Interests at Stake

From the official British point of view, it is not only the Arabs in Palestine and their coreligionists in the neighboring independent states that have to be considered, but also the entire Moslem world, including the 77,000,000 Moslems in India, all intensively sensitive to what they regard as affecting their community as a whole.

The British Government, therefore, has not been deterred from its present action, either by Jewish protests or by the fact that poiltical opinion regarding it is sharply divided in the House of Commons.

The Jewish case is stated in a manifesto published here today by the London Executive of the Palestine Agency, which describes the Government's decision as "contrary to the spirit of the mandate."

Liberal and Labor newspapers recall in this connection that the League of Nations Permanent Mandates Commission last June drew up an opinion describing the British Government's scheme as "not in accordance with the interpretation which in agreement with the mandatory power and the Council the Commission had always placed upon the Palestine mandate."

The adverse view of the League Mandates Commission has not since been confirmed by the Council of the League. But in consequence of it, the British Government, Mr. MacDonald said, had furnished materials to the League Council "in case any of its members should wish to ask that the Council be convened to discuss this matter."

Mr. MacDonald added that "the most serious attention" would be given to any view the Council might express.

The Labor attitude upon the Government decision is reflected in the Daily Herald today, which asks: "Why, at a time like this, throw doubt on Britain's intention to honor its international obligations?"

The Times says that the Government's policy is one "about which its authors themselves are likely to feel little enthusiasm."

Italy Warns Jews

ROME, Feb. 29 (AP)—Jewish professional men were warned through press notices today of the approaching deadline for the exercise of their professional activities, fixed by the law of last June 29 at March 1.

Beginning that day only those especially exempted may continue to work as journalists and notary publics. Exemptions have been granted to Jews who were World War volunteers, early Fascists, or members of the families of war dead.

Jews granted such exemptions may serve other Jews in a professional capacity, but may not serve Gentiles, except in exceptional instances.

A Jewish doctor, for example, would not be forbidden to aid an automobile accident victim.

Professions from which Jews are barred, beginning March 1, include those of doctors, surgeons, pharmacists, veterinaries, lawyers, engineers, architects, chemists, and agricultural and industrial experts.

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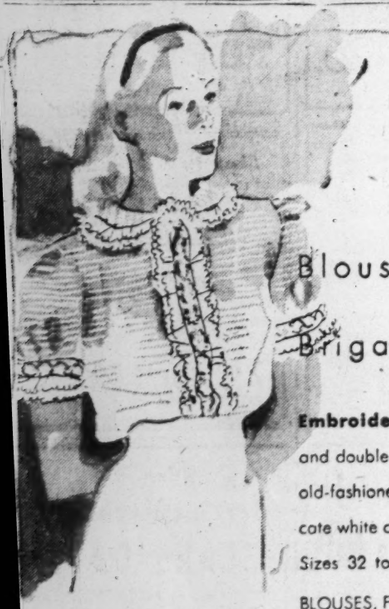
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Hoover Asks Congress to Help Poland

Continued from Page 1

In European quarrels. Moved by strong feeling, the former President declared, "Not the remotest," emphasizing every syllable, and went on to say that in this task of aiding the poor, the suffering and the hungry of foreign nations, there was a task which America could take up with whole-souled enthusiasm, "without regard to sect or race or creed."

For the newsreels he repeated the statement that he had been spurred to make before the Committee:

"If the American people keep their action on a pure humanitarian basis, there can be no violation of the fact or spirit of neutrality in any way."

Spontaneous Applause

There was a burst of spontaneous applause from Committee members as there had been when Chairman Sol Bloom, (D) of New York, first introduced him. It was the first appearance of Mr. Hoover before a Congressional committee since the days of his rising fame as Secretary of Commerce.

It was the same Herbert Hoover—the same Hoover but with a difference. There was a maturer and perhaps a more genial look than in the old days. The famous high straight collar which used to be the joy of caricaturists was still high and stiff, but a full quarter inch lower, and instead of meeting and coming down the middle in a prim straight line it divided modishly after the prevalent fashion. Mr. Hoover wore the same double-breasted type of suit as of old and was dressed in brown with brown tie. As always, Mr. Hoover was constitutionally incapable of the dramatic, and in this instance seemed to gain strength in his presentation by his very simplicity and sincerity.

Sees Starving Europe

He sat with arms folded, looking to each member of the Committee as they showered questions upon him in the closely-packed little room with its ornate crystal chandelier overhead where bulbs had been replaced with floodlights, and with the gilt mirror in back reflecting the bust of Washington which Mr. Bloom, as the great impresario of George Washington, has placed there.

Mr. Hoover spoke simply of the need of the European refugees. Without raising his voice he declared,

"I have no doubt that the whole of Europe will be a starvation spot after the war."

The relief problem will grow steadily, he declared. It is the humanitarian challenge which today faces the rich and kindly people of the United States. Mr. Hoover did not use many adjectives or adverbs, no flowers of speech, and no hyperbole. With stark Quaker simplicity he merely said that he knew of no reason why the United States, in the case of nations faced with mass starvation, could not say, "We will aid as far as our surpluses permit."

He gave details of the great new machinery being set up. The plan calls for a trustee body to undertake negotiations with the various governments. The essential point which Germany, England, and the other belligerents must be assured of, he said, is that the American relief goes actually to the crushed people without feeding the belligerents.

"While I'm not able to tell you that a trustee body has been set up," Mr. Hoover said, "yet I feel confident such a body can be set up in a few weeks."

This body would take over or co-ordinate the work of his own group, the Commission for Relief in Finland. Mr. Hoover said it should be left to the President to name the organization that would handle the relief work. There must be one single channel, he said, for transportation and distribution of food in Poland. "Under the international situation," he said, "there can be no other system." The body to be decided upon, he said, will "have to be determined by the seven or eight governments that have a financial interest."

An Excellent Witness

Asked what he thought the initial appropriation should be he replied:

"I suggest it be somewhere between 10 and 20 millions."

Mr. Hoover recently reported that more than $2,000,000 had been raised and sent directly to the Finnish Government for civilian relief purposes. He did not go into this in detail today.

Cost of Destroyer Can Pay for League

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Switzerland

League of Nations statisticians figured recently that the League annual budget has dropped from the cost of a second class cruiser to the price of a good destroyer.

Recent budgetary cuts brought on by resignations, failures to pay the League assessments, and the ousting of Russia forced the League to operate annually on about $5,000,000 instead of the previous $7,500,000.

Statisticians say you could only buy a fairly good destroyer for the 1940 budget figure while the 1939 expenditures would have paid for a light cruiser.

They even went on from there and figured out that the 1940 arms budget for the United States would pay the League's operating expenses for the next 440 years.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The vast co-operative movement which Finland developed in times of peace to serve its population at lowest cost is proving an invaluable aid in its battle against Russian aggression, Anders Hedberg, foreign secretary of the Swedish Co-operative Union, said today, following his arrival here from Sweden.

Functioning on a national basis, and bringing all foodstuff and other necessities from producer to consumer through a single agency, the Finnish Co-operatives have proved effective in an emergency which would render the average business organization helpless, he said.

At the outset of the war, the Finnish co-operatives which normally do more than 40 per cent of the total retail trade of the nation, put all their purchasing and transportation facilities at the disposal of the Government, Mr. Hedberg said. These included credits with foreign countries, among them Sweden, Norway, and the United States, and national and international administrative machinery for purchase and distribution of vital needs.

The Finnish co-operatives have proved especially valuable to the Government in rushing food to the troops, Mr. Hedberg held, and their flexibility has permitted them to move with the population. When two thirds of the residents of Helsingfors were evacuated, the co-operatives merely moved along with them to their plants in other parts of the country.

The Finnish Relief Fund will give a concert under the auspices of the Joint Scandinavian Societies of Greater New York at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on March 3. Lauritz Melchior, Emanuel List, Karin Branzell, and Ellin Repp, all of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Herbert Janssesn, baritone, will sing.

Among contributions received today at headquarters of the fund, 420 Lexington Avenue, are: Colorado State Committee, $1,000; South Carolina, $800; Arkansas, $1,000; Mississippi, $1,109; Canajoharie and Palatine Bridge, N. Y., $1,011; Newark, N. J., $1,806; Boston, Mass., $792; Buffalo and Erie County Committee, New York, $1,272; Elizabeth, N. J., $500, and the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, $703.

Wonders of Research: Electrons Counted Up

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

If someone asserted that there were 6,469,352,462,397,463 bricks in a certain building, you might well ask him to prove it; but does anyone care to dispute Sir Arthur Eddington, Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, when he says the number of building blocks (protons and electrons) in the physical universe is twice 15,747,724,136,275,002,577,605,653,961,181,555,468,044,717,914,527,116,709,366,231,425,076,185,631,031,296?

That allows for an equal number of protons and electrons. A positron is counted as minus one electron (so that the establishment and annihilation of electrons and positrons in pairs, which is continually happening, does not affect the total) and no account is made of mesotrons, "because we don't know too much about them yet," Sir Arthur explains.

Cynics will say he is perfectly safe in making such a calculation, since no one is ever going to count the particles to find out if he is 13 "bricks" off.

But Sir Arthur has perhaps the best possible answer to such criticism. In his latest work, "The Philosophy of Physical Science" (New York: Macmillan. $2.50), he counters:

Fair Average

"If I had thought there was the least chance that anyone would count the particles, I would never have published my calculation. My belief that I know the exact number of protons and electrons in the universe does not rank among my strongest scientific convictions, but I should describe it as a fair average sort of belief. I am, however, strongly convinced that if I have got the number wrong it is just a silly mistake, which would speedily be corrected if there were more workers in this field."

The reason he is so sure of the figure is not the one the average person would suspect. It is because in making the calculation he employed a type of analysis appropriate only to uncountable particles, so that if anyone could persuade him that his calculations were made on a wrong basis he would be willing to withdraw the figure without waiting to hear whether the count disagreed.

It is quite entertaining to follow Sir Arthur's reasoning on why the protons and electrons are uncountable. It is not because there are so many of them, necessarily. Rather it is because an electron, in accord with quantum physics, is never definitely in one place, but is smeared over a probability distribution, and all electrons are exactly alike.

Probabilities

There is nothing to remember about the last electron counted, either its position or any distinguishing mark. How would you know whether the next you notice is a new one (providing there was some way of noticing electrons in mass) or one already counted? The apportionment of electrons in any given mass at any given moment is known as a probability distribution, and if anyone ever tires of counting sheep some night, let him start in on just a tiny bundle of electrons in a probability distribution.

This latest book by Sir Arthur is the substance of his course of lectures at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1938, and affords him the opportunity of developing more fully than in earlier books the fundamentals of philosophic thought associated with modern advances in physical science. To appreciate it fully, one must be conversant with the leading philosophers of the last three centuries, and with the essential works of leading physicists and mathematicians since Newton. A considerable amount of detailed knowledge is assumed at many points as the lecturer builds up his "scientific epistemology," defined as that branch of philosophy which treats of the nature of knowledge concerning the physical universe.

By a Staff Photographer

Sir Arthur S. Eddington

Professor in University of Cambridge

Reds Push on as Chamberlain Bars Debate on Direct Aid to Finland

By the Associated Press

The Russian Army pressed on toward Viborg today, reporting the capture of six more Finnish towns that brought the Karelian Isthmus drive within four miles of the city.

Forty-two more Finnish defensive fortifications were taken yesterday, with full data not yet available, the Soviet communiqué said, and added:

"Soviet troops captured the enemy's defensive fortifications on the northern bank of the Salmenkaita River, occupied the town of Ritasaari on the western bank of Vuoksi Lake, also the villages of Malkela, Hammarnijaervi, and Sekurila, north of Lake Jurapan; Kamara, four kilometers southwest of the station of Heinjoki; and Ylasomme," six kilometers south of Viborg.

The Kamara mentioned is a highway junction five miles north of a railroad station of the same name, which the Russians previously had reported capturing.

The Finnish reports said merely that Soviet forces "suffered heavily," and that the Finns were fighting defensive actions. Meanwhile Helsingfors, which has been little touched by Soviet bombs, announced two air raids today.

The fortress of Taipale, on the eastern end of the Mannerheim Line that spans the Karelian Isthmus, continued to stand firm against Russian battering, the Finns reported. Located at the juncture of the Vuoksi water system and Lake Ladoga, Taipale evidently was preventing the Red Army from overrunning the entire Isthmus.

Coupling of the Russian and Finnish reports indicated that the Russian gains were in a broad spearhead, bordered on the east by the stream-like Vuoksi and on the west by the Gulf of Finland, with the point nearly touching the ruins of Viborg.

The Finns were reported to be planting mines on the ice of the Bay of Viborg and massing all available artillery as a defense against a possible encircling movement by Soviet Russian forces against Viborg.

French Soviet troops—some dispatches estimated there were fully 19 Russian divisions, nearly 300,000 men, now on the Karelian Isthmus—were said to forcing the fighting to a new intensity.

Civilians have been removed from villages along the shore as they came into range of the Russian field guns.

T. R.'s Son to Seek Lead of Finn Brigade

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 29

It was announced officially that Maj. Kermit Roosevelt would apply for permission to resign his commission as a major in the British Army to take the leadership of international volunteers in Finland.

Major Roosevelt, son of President Theodore Roosevelt, served with the British and American forces in the World War. He came to England and joined the British Army shortly after the outbreak of war with Germany.

Missouri Legion Head Denies Posts' Aid to Finns

JEFFERSON, CITY, Mo., Feb. 29 (AP)—Lue Lozier, Missouri Commander of the American Legion, yesterday refused a request that Legion Posts be permitted to collect contributions for a "help Finland Fund" organization.

Commander Lozier said Martin W. Granholm of Chicago, Chairman of the fund, had asked his permission to circularize Missouri Legion Posts to carry on the campaign.

"I cannot see my way clear to grant your request," Mr. Lozier wrote Mr. Granholm. "The members of the American Legion are Americans first, and as such believe in neutrality and Americanism causes. . . . How then can the American Legion, as an organization consistently lend its offices toward the collection of funds for any of the warring nations?"

LONDON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today refused to grant time to discuss in the House of Commons a request for direct Allied intervention in Finland.

He said "I can hold out no hope for time being found for discussion of the motion," which Commodore Oliver Locker-Lampson submitted because of "imminent peril of Finland's overthrow."

Commodore Locker-Lampson, a naval reserve officer and Conservative Party member, introduced on Feb. 26 a resolution calling for immediate intervention on behalf of Finland in the Finnish-Russian conflict. The Government was asked to grant a day to debate the resolution.

The Locker-Lampson resolution represents a considerable section of public opinion in Britain, which has recently been voiced by several prominent people.

Sir Paul Dukes, a recognized authority on Russia, where he had distinguished himself in the British Intelligence Service, returned from Finland recently strongly urging the Western Democracies to rush help to Finland.

Sea Route Urged

Another exponent of such action is Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, former British War Secretary who, failing to get an article urging help for Finland through the censor in its original form, has since advocated a move against Russia on the public platform.

Meanwhile, Gen. Sir Hubert Gough, famous commander in the World War, has published an article declaring that: "Our open resistance to Russian aggression now will go a long way toward influencing Italian policy in our favor."

He suggested the possibility of the strategic advantage of using the sea route to aid Finland, avoiding violation of the neutrality of Sweden and Norway unless Russia or Germany do so.

That the governments of the Western Democracies are not averse to giving Finland considerable help was made clear by Premier Edouard Daladier, who told a French Parliamentary committee yesterday that Allied aid to Finland would continue.

Aid Difficult to Estimate

But the extent to which such aid is being sent is not easy to estimate. Some 2,500 volunteers have been waiting in Britain for transportation to Finland, 500 having already been dispatched.

It is generally assumed that large quantities of material are finding way to the Finns in pursuance of the promise made to the League of Nations to that effect by the Western Democracies.

The International Brigade to help Finland has no official status in Britain, but its members will wear uniforms like that of the British Army, and have silver collar badges with the letters "IN"—International.

House Restricts Finland to Nonwar Loan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—Behind the words and between the lines of the Congressional Record today can be traced the conflicting convictions of the American people toward the war and toward "methods short of war."

Divided between its sympathies for Finland and its apprehensions of American involvement, the House of Representatives finally stood off a rising tide of opinion favoring the removal of all prohibitions on a loan of $20,000,000 to the Finnish Republic and the right to use this credit to purchase munitions and weapons of defense.

But when the gavel fell yesterday, the restrictions prevailed and today Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, is preparing to aid Finland, at war, to buy large quantities of nonwar supplies in the United States.

The basic issue of whether the risk for the United States of entering the war is greater than the risk of successful aggression was vividly posed in the House debate.

Sticks for Guns

"Finland needs arms and should have the right to purchase arms without let or hindrance," declared Representative Emanuel Celler, (D) of New York. "She asks for bullets and we give her beans. She asks for power and we give her peas. She asks for cannon and we give her broomsticks. It is utterly ridiculous."

But, replied Representative Lee E. Geyer, (D) of California, the American people must drive out of their minds the sympathetic emotions which continue to rise there.

"I am cold-bloodedly analyzing this bill in terms of the effect of its passage on our own Nation's welfare," he said. "What is the route to war? Our international bankers made loans and investments to the Allies. Next the Government loaned money to the Allies. We have a parallel situation today. We must not blindly follow the deadly path of a quarter of a century ago just because our sympathies draw us that way."

Amendment to Aid

Representatives Celler and Geyer were leading the defense and the attack on the amendment which Representative William J. Miller, (R) of Connecticut, a wounded World War veteran who had experienced at first hand the tragedies of the battlefield, had advanced in the interests of enabling Finland to obtain the fighting implements with which to defend its freedom.

Sell Gas to Russia

"Russia purchases from us 300,000 barrels of gasoline every month for use in Stalin's planes to bomb Finnish cities and destroy innocent women and children," Mr. Celler remarked. "On the other hand, showing our unneutrality in that fashion, we come here in psalm-singing hypocrisy when we say or vote that Finland shall not use any of the money we loan her to defend herself against these death-dealing Russian planes and tanks that are also propelled by American gasoline.

"Take Japan and her war. Of all the material we supply Japan 85 per cent is used for military purposes. Included in that material are American-made planes equipped with American-made bombs used ruthlessly to slaughter defenseless Chinese women and children. We loaned money to China. She could buy with it anti-aircraft guns and other planes to defend her people. There was no restriction. I simply ask for the same treatment for Finland.

"Surely we could find a way to help poor Finland, particularly if we help Japan in the way indicated and if we help Russia in the way indicated. In other words, if we can, with eyes open, aid Russia and Japan to slaughter the innocent we should readily find the way to help Finland defend herself against terrible odds, against a destroyer of democracy."

America must, Representative Celler concluded, help the plucky Finns against the "Red" Goliath, because humanity demands it; and there was applause through the House.

Representative John D. Dingell, (D) of Michigan, received the floor. He had risen to support the amendment.

Fighting Our Battles

"Here we are," he said, "magnanimously providing authority for the Export-Import Bank to make a loan of $20,000,000 to the hardy, courageous Finns who, with their backs to the wall, are fighting the world's battle and our battle for freedom, democracy, and Christianity.

"We restrict the loan for powder puffs and for cream puffs, when we know the Finns need shrapnel, buckshot, barbwire, and all the fiercest implements. Let every man stand up and be counted, let him vote as he talks, and let us dispense with hpocrisy and catch phrases. Either we are courageous for Finland, freedom, and Christianity or we are for the dictatorship of Stalin, persecution, murder, depravity, and everything that is base and cowardly."

There was applause through the House as Representative Dingell climaxed his address with an appeal for an unrestricted credit for Finland, and Representative Charles A. Eaton, (R) of New Jersey, gained the floor to speak further for the amendment.

"The American people," Mr. Eaton argued, "know that we in our greatness and our liberty ought to stand by Finland and to help her. They know that the danger that threatens Finland threatens also to destroy every free community in the world.

Why Fear Russian Views?

"We ought not to be afraid of Russia or of anybody else on the face of the earth. We ought to be afraid only of not doing what is right by our own kind of people when they need our aid."

Representative Eaton ended amid applause, and Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts received recognition from the chair. He rose to defend the amendment.

"What does Finland need?" he asked. "She needs a large number of pursuit planes and antiaircraft guns. This is what she needs, not pious words of sympathy, not merely commercial things, not limitations upon loans.

"She needs steel, iron, and bullets to fight steel and iron and bullets. Finland is in the front-line defense. It is the defense of any self-respecting man's right to live a free life. She is fighting the fight of democracy.

"I do not care what Communist Russia may think of our action. I think we are obligated to ourselves and our consciences to aid the gallant Finnish Nation. If we let her down it will be like dropping mercury on a cold day—it will chill democracy throughout the world."

The time limit for debate was drawing to a close. Representative Robert G. Allen, (D) of Pennsylvania was accorded a few moments.

Must All Be Refugees?

"There is a great deal of sympathy," he said, "for donating money for relief purposes to Polish refugees. But must we wait until the liberty-loving people of this world become refugees and are thrown on the bosom of the world for charity before we are willing to lend money?

"Is it not more sensible to loan money in advance so that these free nations will not be destroyed, rather than wait until they have been crushed and then give their people charity. I, for one, would rather give them the means by which they can defend themselves now."

Representative Geyer delivered the most substantial appeal to retain the nonmilitary restrictions upon the Finnish loan. He contended that it was a step toward war, that it was a risk in which the full implications could not now be seen, that it was being supported by forces within the country which would profit out of America being drawn into the war.

"Let us face the facts," he declared. "This bill is being backed strongest by those who hope to sell supplies—yes, even war supplies to the borrowing countries. They are so eager for profits that they are willing to risk our danger of involvement."

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

In the Footsteps of a Champion

A Story of Finland

By Nora Burglon

The wind was warm, and there was the glimmer of sunshine on the snow. It was just such a day as the Pukkijarvi folk had long wished for. The yearly spring ski-tournament was to be held here this afternoon. With such fine weather as this there was scarcely any excuse for anyone staying at home. But, for all that, Paavo was not happy. He strode along slowly with his eyes on his skis, wishing that this day had been left a week behind.

His grandfather was moving on beside him.

"When I was your age," he was saying, "I had won over all the boys in our school and three other districts. When I was four years older, I had already won three silver cups."

The boy nodded and did his best to listen politely.

"Even the big boys in my school were no match for me when I got them on skis," the grandfather continued. "I remember once when a Swedish team of racers had come over to compete against us. Everyone said the Swedes would win out, but don't you think it. I won the race that day too. You have not raced against any Swedish runners yet?"

"No," Paavo had to say. He had not.

"Oh, well," said the grandfather, "someday you will and when you do, don't be afraid. You are just like me, son, and I know that you will outleap them every time. All the Nurmi people were grand performers on skis. We always won the prizes when there were any prizes to win. Today," added the grandfather, glancing at the sky. "Today is perfect for this particular type of sport. No doubt you will give a demonstration which will astonish the rest of the youngsters and their kin."

Paavo Must Choose

Paavo tried to say something, but no sound would come. The truth of the matter was that Paavo was no skier at all. He had gone down the Pukkijarvi hill without going head-first, but that was nothing to boast about. Most girls went down that hill and much steeper ones too.

Paavo's grandfather lived in Sumajarvi, and that, as anyone knew, was far to the north. However, far as it was, he had come here today just to see the ski races.

Because he had been such a good skier himself, it had never occurred to him that Paavo was not as much of a champion as he had been at the same age.

Paavo had tried to tell his grandfather since his arrival that he could not ski nearly as well as most girls could. The fact of the matter was that he used his skis only for walking to and from school. He was timid about going down steep hills. Besides he didn't care about skiing; sitting inside reading a book was much more fun to him.

However, here was his grandfather now. He had come here all the way from Sumajarvi to see him perform on his skis. Paavo would either have to tell him now, right on the spot, that he was no skier, or he would have to enter the races today. Which should it be?

"When I later joined up with the army I was so skillful in performing on skis that I very soon became commander of the Ski-Patrol," the grandfather continued, "and I can see by the way you are built, Paavo, that you are going to follow right behind me and become a leader too."

Paavo groaned inwardly at these words, "But I don't know how," he began and then he met his grandfather's glance. There were stars of delight in his eyes. Could he sweep those stars of expectation away?

Great Expectations

The grandfather chuckled out loud as though he had not heard the words of the boy.

"I brought three of my old friends along to witness the races," he confided. "I want them to see what a fine grandson I have."

Well, that settled it. Paavo took a deep sigh. He knew nothing about skiing and he, furthermore, had no taste for being very daring on skis. Today, however, he had to pretend he knew as much about the sport as anyone else here. His grandfather must not know that he was so stupid about it. He could not let his grandfather be ashamed of him; not after he had come all this distance just to see what Paavo could do.

"Well, this is where I will have to leave you," Paavo announced. He made his voice sound brisk and business like.

"I'll be standing near-by the jump cheering for you," the grandfather promised, with a gay wave of the hand.

Paavo was so disappointed he could have sat down in a drift of snow and cried. Here he was now, about to join the rest of the children, and they knew as well as he did that he was no skier. He was almost ashamed to show his face.

But the skiing instructor greeted him as though he were the best skier in the school. It seemed as though everyone were expecting great things of him today.

"Set your skis up in the snow here," the instructor ordered him briskly. "All you who are partaking in today's events, come into the ski-hut for your colors."

Paavo tramped in with the rest of his companions. He received his colors limply. Well, anyway even champions fell down. No matter how he landed, that did not count. The thing which mattered was that he was making the 50-meter jump today.

"Arrange yourself according to number," the instructor ordered. Paavo took his place with the rest of his companions, and moved toward the ski-jump. The closer he came to it the more reluctant he became. In addition, his skis shot forward as lightly as though they wore wings today. He seemed to have no control of them at all. They slipped along so lightly that he almost went headfirst, once or twice, right on the straight road.

The Last Straw

Finally they were arranged ready to take off. Jukka came tramping by and slapped Paavo on the back.

"I put a goodly amount of wax on your skis," said he, "you need not be afraid that you won't go forward today."

"Wax!" cried Paavo in panic. "Did you say wax?"

Yes, agreed Jukka. He had smeared a goodly lot on the runners. No danger of the snow sticking today, but wax always helped.

Paavo grabbed his skis and peered at them anxiously. Yes, he could see that they had been waxed all right. This was terrible. He had always found the skis too slippery without putting wax on them in addition.

"I have never walked with wax on my skis," he whispered to Erick. "Help me get this stuff off, before I go head-long standing up on the flat snow."

He drew the knife from his sheath and commenced scraping away as frantically as he could. However, it was no use. The time had come for the events to begin. He must move up with the rest. All the time he was thinking, just imagine how dreadful it would be if he should fall down here! His grandfather would certainly know then what kind of grandson he had.

If his grandfather only had been a runner in foot races instead of a ski-runner, he told himself, then there would have been no trouble at all. Paavo could run like a deer.

It seemed that everyone in Finland was here to watch the races. But small wonder for that. During the years they had been under Russian rule, it had been unlawful to congregate in big masses like this. For that reason, it seemed that a Finn never got enough of being with his fellow Finns. Everybody belonged to some club and each man had some sport or hobby in which he excelled.

The signal was given. It was as though it had hit Paavo right in the stomach. He was number five. Why had he not been first? The distress would have been over so much faster then.

He watched his companions jump off into space, one after the other. Now, it was his turn. The ground yawned beneath him as far away as though it had been another world. He wanted to pull back.

"The drop is too great. I don't dare." That is what he wanted to say.

Instead he swallowed hard and moved slowly out to the edge of the drop. The next moment he was off, poised between sky and earth. Then the world began to whirl.

"Keep your body well forward." He had heard the skiing instructor speak the words a hundred times. He straightened out and bent forward. For the moment he forgot where he was. He even forgot that his grandfather was near by watching him.

The wind sang in his hair. His arms whirled about to give him the balance he needed, and then he saw the rounding slope of the snow beneath him. He touched the ground, wavered and whirling about, came to a clean stop. He was still standing upon his skis. He cast a bewildered glance upward. Was it possible that he had made that jump without sprawling all over the ground in alighting?

Suddenly his grandfather was beside him.

"You were wonderful," he said, "even with all the skiing I did as a young man, I was never able to turn a double somersault in the air and come down standing on my skis." He mopped his brow as though he had come running from a great distance.

"I knew you would be good, but I never dreamed you would be this good," he added.

As Paavo turned away he beamed with a happy glow of accomplishment. Suddenly he realized that the thing he had been afraid of doing he had actually accomplished.

"I'm coming here this afternoon to try it over again," he told himself, "for what I've done once I can do again."

Detail of A Painting by El Greco — Photograph by permission of Anderson, Rome.

El Greco Paints His Little Son

Artists' Children Series

Photographs collected and stories written by Marjorie C. Murphy

It is late in the year 1586, and El Greco is finishing the great painting of the Burial of Count Orgaz which must be completed by Christmas Day. There will be special services then in the old church of San Tomé of Toledo.

Young Saint Stephen and old Saint Augustine are in the foreground of the picture tenderly lifting Count Orgaz. Behind them stand twenty nobles in black, with white ruffs. And above them, up in the clouds of heaven, are the Virgin and John the Baptist, and high above all, Christ Jesus and many many angels.

For months Jorge Manuel has watched the painting grow. He has been as helpful as any little boy of eight could be, running errands, handing his father his brushes and helping to wash those brushes after the day's painting was done.

So today El Greco has a surprise in store for his little son. As he works he talks.

"And now, Jorge Manuel, you shall go into the painting, too. One real little boy among so many men and saints and angels and cherubim will be a good thing. Besides, I need a dark value here in front of Saint Stephen's gold embroidered cope. You shall be a little page in your black velvet suit.

"Kneel, Jorge Manuel; you are so tall when you stand that you quite hide the Saint. Besides, a page should be humble. And hold this torch, so, in your right hand. Slant it just a little. There! That is the line I need! Yes, I will light the torch. Will that be more fun for you? And with your left hand, child, point to the Count Orgaz. Yes, he should be right over there!"

El Greco, the Greek painter of Toledo, sings softly to himself as he paints the little figure in his sombre, small-waisted suit. He paints the large, dark eyes, the small drooping mouth, the straight hair brushed back from the round forehead. Then he frames the face in a white lace ruff and the hands in ruffles of lace.

There is another accent of white to add. The boy's handkerchief is half falling from his pocket and he paints it in with a few sure strokes. And on this triangle of white, the artist signs his name. Not El Greco (the Greek) by which he is known in this adopted city but the name that was given him as a child in the beautiful island of Crete—Domenico Theotocopuli. And strange to say, the date that he signs is not this year in which his great painting was begun and finished, but 1578, the year that little Jorge Manuel was born!

Books for Many Tastes

Book Reviews

A Dynamic Family

A spirited young person whose adventures are fascinating because she was herself a real American girl, gifted, generous, and zestful in living, is the herone of "Julia Ann," by Rachel M. Varble. None of the children in the Hieronymous family enjoyed more fully the incidents of travel nor the pleasant advantages that came to them through the cultural aspirations of an ambitious father than did this eldest daughter.

Pendleton Hieronymous was of Austrian parentage; his father and uncle had taken up land in the "Kentucke" wilderness. In a comfortable pioneer home was Julia Ann born at the tail end of the eighteenth century. The story of her girlhood is told with easy charm. It is one of intimate family life that swings in ever widening circles of fresh interests and new friends with each move that Pendleton decides upon for his increasing family.

During the years of the War of 1812, Pendleton became the proprietor of the handsome Washington Hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue, and Julia Ann and her sisters went to the best private schools. Pendleton's own family table became the center of a chosen coterie of Washington's well known men. When Julia Ann's school days were over, and she was a governess in the Smith family at The Meadows, near Abingdon, Julia Ann became interested in the activities of the Methodists. Although the strange practices among the Methodists at that time held no attraction for Julia Ann, a certain circuit rider, young John Tevis, an ardent preacher, captured her heart. Incidents both gay and sad make vivid her betrothal and marriage, and the choice of life work for them both becomes finally of her determination.

It was a victory for Julia Ann when her husband John Tevis made the decision that enabled him to be her active partner in establishing a school for girls at Shelbyville, Kentucky. The school thus started by this woman of broad sympathies and vision, over one hundred years ago, exists today—The Science Hill School, of which the author of this book is a graduate.

Lincoln in Pictures

A most interesting pictorial record of Abraham Lincoln, the man himself as contemporaries saw him, has appeared in a recent publication — "Abraham Lincoln, a Biography in Pictures," with text by Agnes Rogers. The book, though not designed primarily for young people, will readily appeal to them, and will certainly be singled out by older boys and girls who are genuinely keen about historical material.

Containing, as it does, a choice and varied collection of reproductions of photographs, paintings, and early prints, the whole forms a vivid pageant of places, events, and people of Lincoln's time, in which he himself stands out the dominant personality. The volume seems uniquely valuable among the vast number of books about Lincoln because it brings together in compact, yet pleasing, form a true story told in the art of his own day.

Laura Travels Again

"Every Christmas is better than the Christmas before." Laura Ingalls could not keep herself from thinking this, nor adding still further to herself, "I guess it must be because I'm growing up." It is true that in this season's book about the pioneer life of the Ingalls family—"By the Shores of Silver Lake," by Laura Ingalls Wilder—Laura is growing up; she is now thirteen.

The earlier adventures of her childhood—first in the little log house on the edge of the Big Woods in Wisconsin, then in the days of traveling out to Indian Territory where for a year they lived in a cabin on the prairie to return again by wagon to Minnesota—have been told in three books, "Little House in the Big Woods," "Little House on the Prairie," and "On the Banks of Plum Creek."

How the opportunity came for their new move to the railroad camps in Dakota Territory is told in the opening chapter of the recent book. The journey West this time brought to Laura the real thrill of her first riding in the cars.

The tale of their experiences at Silver Lake camp, Pa's finding the homestead, and later filing the claim; and the snowy home Christmas that Laura felt could be counted one of the best she could remember, are full of the steady interest and the refreshing genuineness that make Mrs. Wilder's stories perennial favorites.

Two Boys and "Jeannette"

From Paris to Saigon in a second hand Ford is the remarkable feat successfully accomplished by two Explorer Scouts of France and gaily described for the enjoyment of Boy Scouts everywhere in "Flivver to Cambodia," by Guy de Larigaudie.

This log of Jeannette—for the car becomes a real personality named as it was in honor of the "Guides de France"—tells of seven months of travel crossing sixteen countries.

What a send-off the two travelers had at the Scout Jamboree in Holland in July, 1937, where there were gathered twenty-five thousand boys, and where the representatives of thirty nations gave a parting salute to Jeannette, jaunty in her fresh new coat of cream colored paint with a bunch of red gladioli tied to the windshield. Jeannette reached their destination with flying colors, with the record of being the first car through the "impassable" jungles of the Delta of the Ganges.

A Pirate Play

An admirable dramatization of "Treasure Island," written by Dorothy Drew, is one of the latest publications of the Children's Theatre Press at South Hills, Charleston, West Virginia. The pirate play, adapted from Robert Louis Stevenson's most popular story, has been skillfully handled to present in four swift moving scenes the essence of the tale.

This condensed version was made at the request of the Pittsburgh Children's Theatre where its first production last spring met with notable success. It requires only three sets—The Admiral Benbow Inn, On Board the Hispaniola, and The Island. With the latter, two of the scenes are enacted. There are fifteen characters, and the play runs for two hours, with a royalty fee of fifteen dollars.

Not only is this dramatization of interest to those who follow the plays sponsored by the Children's Theatre Press, but its excellence should prove a reminder of the valuable services available through that organization for all who are interested in good plays for children.

Mary Adeline Whitney

List of Books Reviewed

Julia Ann, by Rachel M. Varble. Illustrated by Dorothy Bayley. New York and London: Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc. $2.

Abraham Lincoln, a Biography in Pictures, with accompanying text by Agnes Rogers. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

By the Shores of Silver Lake, by Laura Ingalls Wilder. Drawings by Helen Sewell and Mildred Boyle. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $2.

Flivver to Cambodia, Two Boy Scouts Across Asia, by Guy de Larigaudie. Translated by Andree J. Rie. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Treasure Island, dramatized by Dorothy Drew, from Robert Louis Stevenson's story. South Hills, Charleston, West Virginia: The Children's Theater Press. $.75.

Get Ready for the Sailing Season

Knots and Splices—II

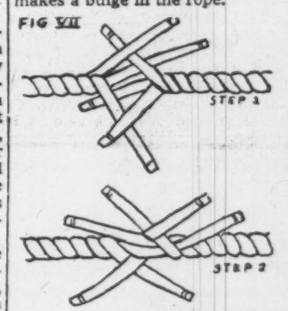
By Arthur H. Baldwin

Last week we learned to make five knots that are essential for anyone who wants to be a sailor. Now we must master the splices.

The Splices

The splices are different from knots in that they join two ropes not by tying the ends together, but by interweaving the strands. The four types of splices that follow are the most common.

The Short Splice. This is the splice that is used whenever two ropes must be joined quickly and neatly. The short splice cannot be employed when the rope is to pass through a block as the Short Splice makes a bulge in the rope.



The Short Splice is made in this way. Unlay (which means untwist) the three strands of the ropes several inches back from the ends. Tie a couple of twists of string about each strand to keep it from fraying. Now place the three strands of each rope together so that each strand lies between two strands of the other rope. Pass each strand over the next strand of the opposite rope and under the one that follows. That is called "tucking." Do this with all six strands, pull them up snug, and continue until three or more tucks have been completed with each strand.

After the second tuck, taper the splice by cutting about half of the yarns out of each strand with your knife. When finished, put the splice on deck and roll it beneath your foot to flatten and bind it.

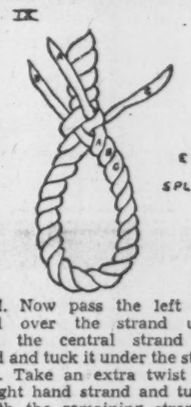
The Long Splice, Figure VIII, is just a little more difficult to make. This is the splice that is used for repairing running rigging since ropes that are joined with a Long Splice are not increased in size and therefore can run through a block without becoming jambed at the point where the splice is put in.

Unlay the two ropes for at least ten inches when putting in a Long Splice. The larger the rope the farther back it should be unlayed. Place the six strands together as you would for a Short Splice.

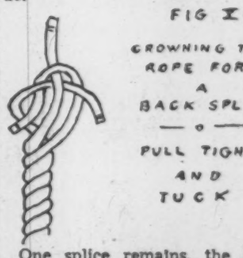
Completing the Splice

Now unlay one of the strands of each rope another five or six inches. Fill in the opening thus left by each unlayed strand with a strand from the opposite rope—in other words, complete the rope again with a strand from the opposite rope. When you come to the end of the opening tie the new strand to the old one with an overhand knot, being careful to tie it in such a way that the knot will fit into the lay. Tuck in both tapered ends. Having done this, you will have tied four of the six strands, the two on each end of the splice. The two central strands will still be left. Tie them together, taper the ends and tuck them and the Long Splice is made. Stretch the rope to get the splice down to the correct size.

The next splice is the Eye Splice. It is shown in Figure IX. Its purpose is obvious, it is used to make an eye in the end of a rope. A thimble is often inserted in the eye. To accomplish this splice unlay your rope sufficiently far to make about four tucks. Place the unlayed strands on top of the standing part. Tuck in the central

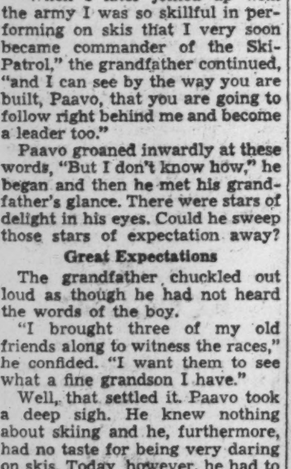


strand. Now pass the left hand strand over the strand under which the central strand was tucked and tuck it under the strand above. Take an extra twist with the right hand strand and tuck it beneath the remaining strand of the standing part. Your difficulty will be with the last strand—make the twist and you will see what to do.



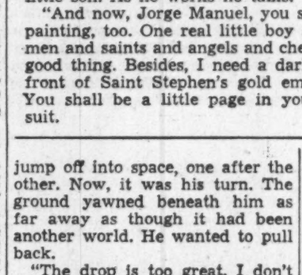
One splice remains, the Back Splice, Figure X. The Back Splice is used chiefly to prevent the end of a rope from unlaying. Whipping a rope, that is winding small twine about it, achieves the same purpose but is neither so neat nor so permanent. When you are about to put a Back Splice on a rope end, unlay the rope, weave the unlayed strands together as shown in the drawing, and tuck back on the rope. That first weave is called crowning the rope. Remember to skip one strand before tucking back and you will have no difficulty in making a Back Splice.

(The fourth, and last, article in this series on sailing will deal with Boat Maintenance.)



Buffalo

Place your hands at the sides of your head as shown in the picture, the index fingers pointing upward and curving a little inward to indicate the curved horns of the buffalo. The thumbs point outward and should be moved in jerks as the ears of the animal do when listening. The sign for Buffalo Child is the same as that for Buffalo, except that the horns are omitted. (Origin: Buffalo calves have no horns, but only ears to wiggle.)



Beside

Hold your arms partly out in front of your body. Place your right index finger against the open palm of the left hand.

American Indian Sign Language

By Gray Wolf and Melvin A. Martinson

IX

The pictures of the signs we publish today, together with their cut lines, will help you to add a number of new words to your Indian vocabulary. You should be able to work out many sentences now without using a spoken word. We enjoy getting letters telling us how you use this sign language and shall be glad to help you, if you have encountered any difficulties in understanding how to make the signs. Address your letters to: Gray Wolf, Junior Department, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

(The tenth installment in this series will be published on this page next Thursday.)

Captive—Escape

Captive: Hold both hands as shown in the picture, as if they were bound together. Escape: Hold the hands as for Captive, then make a swift motion as if breaking an imaginary bond around your wrists, bringing both hands outward and upward until hands are even with the shoulders.

Dog

Hold your hand as shown in the picture, with the first and second fingers extended and separated. Close the other fingers and thumb. Draw your hand from left to right. (Origin: Dog drawing travois.)

Drink

Bring your right hand in front of your face and about level with your nose, fingers extended and cupped as though holding water. Bring the hand down against your lower lip. (Origin: Indian drinking water from his hand as he did in the olden days.)

Answer to Double Acrostic

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B a m b o O
S e l L
A l s O
L o o M
O h i O
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Boston Baseball Teams Realize Pitching Is Major Question—Bruin Manager's Six

Cronin Has Fairly Clear Picture of His '40 Red Sox

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 29—When the 1940 Red Sox spring training grind opens tomorrow on Sarasota's Payne Field, upon arrival of the batterymen, Manager Joe Cronin will have a fairly clear picture of the task before him. He knows, as does everyone else even mildly interested in the immediate future of the Boston club, that the Yankees may be relieved of the American League pennant if the Hose get the pitching.

Cronin's infield is set. With Jimmy Foxx on first base, Bobby Doerr on second, Jim Tabor on third, and the skipper himself at shortstop, no concern is held for the inner defense. For the start of the season, at least, Dominic Di Maggio is to be planted in center field, flanked by Cramer in left and Ted Williams in right. Gene Desautels and Johnny Peacock will probably do most of the catching, assisted by big George Lacy, a rookie from Minneapolis.

Parts Are Worn

But Cronin cannot rattle off his regular mound staff with the ease he can his infield and outfield. Some of the 1939 cogs must be replaced. They are worn. Reporting tomorrow at Payne Field are several highly promising boys from the minors and it is with these new arrivals that Cronin will rise or fall in his campaign to catch the flying Yankees.

For example, the Red Sox have reason to believe that Herb Hash and Wilburn Butland, a pair of Minneapolis graduates, will make the jump from the class double-A American Association this year. Hash is a husky right-hander. He worked 256 innings for the Millers in 1939 and won 22 games. One hundred and forty-four batters either swung or took his third strikes. Butland, a left-hander who stands five inches over the six-foot level, captured 19 decisions and fanned 117. Of the rookie hurling crop, these boys are taken most seriously.

Other Candidates

Mickey Harris, winner of 17 games at Scranton and bought from Little Rock, may make the grade and give Cronin a lift. That goes also for Alpha Brazle, from Little Rock; Earl Johnson, from St. Mary's College in California; Frank Dasso, Bill Sayles, and Charley Wagner, all returning farm hands, and Ralph Waite, who won 18 games at Canton, Ohio.

Jim Bagby, Jr., and Woody Rich will get considerable attention during the training session at Sarasota. Jim cornered 15 decisions as a Red Sox freshman in 1938, loafed through the early weeks of last season and eventually was disciplined by a trip to Little Rock. The move probably did him a lot of good. He has enough on the ball to win in the American League, if he is willing to work hard. Rich started off in 1939 as if he would win 15 or 18 games, but something happened to him arm late in May and Cronin shipped him to Louisville. If he is the pitcher he was last spring, the Red Sox will be satisfied.

The experience portion of the training camp load is carried by Lefty Grove, Dennie Galehouse, Joe Heving, Fred Ostermueller, and Jack Wilson. Until further notice, Grove will continue at his once-a-week schedule. He is a wonder. Cronin will let him take his time getting into shape. Last spring, you may remember, Lefty asked to pitch the opening game at Yankee Stadium. He probably will do it again this April, against Washington. Heving will, no doubt, remain in the bull pen Emerson Dickman, who helping Heving with the relief chores last season, may be promoted to a starting berth. The next few weeks will tell.

* * *

By the time this paper has reached most of its readers, the Red Sox party will have arrived in Sarasota and unpacked bags and trunks in the Sarasota Terrace Hotel. The schedule carried the Orange Blossom Special through Jacksonville around 9 o'clock this morning and was to have the group of players, newspapermen and officials at their destination by 3:35 in the afternoon.

* * *

Joe Cronin has called the initial workout for tomorrow morning. As usual, it will consist of light limbering up work and possibly some batting practice. The pitchers will have a week to get their arms in shape for batting practice for the regulars. The first exhibition game is booked with the Cincinnati Reds at Tampa on March 10.

B. U. Crew in Second Year

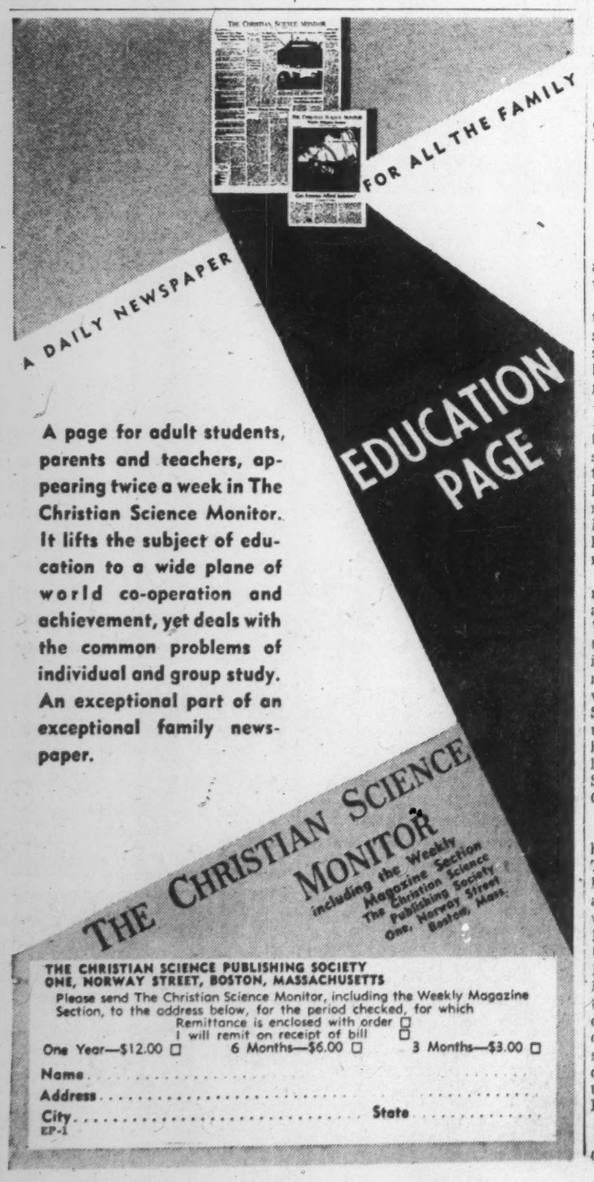
Boston University's crewmen will have to be content with makeshift conditioning workouts on the rowing machines at Tech's boat houses for a few weeks due to the ice-clogged condition of the Charles River. Coach Jim Manning, though unable to hold open-water workouts, is grooming the green Terrier eight for its second season as a recognized sport.

It is fitting that the boy who instigated the recognition of crew as a major sport last year is one of this season's co-captains. He is blond Jim Conlan, who rowed under Manning's tutelage while a student at Browne and Nichols School.

Manning will follow his usual custom of training this year, stressing endurance and distance work as a means of procuring coordination. It is not unusual for him to direct the crew through a 14-mile daily workout during the course of the season. He contends that the boys will acquire speed, precision, and judgment of pace from one thing—rowing.

The junior varsity and freshman boats are wide open, however, and a field of 40 candidates are battling for 16 coveted positions.

The present arrangement of the varsity unit is as follows: Bow, Ted Laputka of Hazleton, Pa.; No. 2, Harry Collier of New Haven, Conn.; No. 3, John Rogers of Cambridge; No. 4, Dick Germaine of Newton; No. 5, Al LaRose of South Hadley Falls; No. 6, Co-Captain Bert Carr of North Adams; No. 7, Co-Captain Jim Conlan of Cambridge; stroke, Ted Buzanoski of Plainville, Conn.; coxswain, Bill Kosina of Newton.



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Behind the Blue Line for the Olympics

This quartet of defensemen, Bill Splaine of Arlington, Junie Stubbs of Melrose, Jim Feeley of Cambridge, and Ty Anderson of Swampscott, from left to right, have played most of the games for the Boston Olympics this season and are ranked highly among defense units in the Provincial League. Feeley, however, will not be able to play in the two-game series against Verdun this week end because of an injured ankle. His place will be taken by Art Smith, veteran from Somerville, who formerly played with the Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets.

Stengel Admits Pitching Is Big Problem of Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., Feb. 29—The Boston Bees got down to serious work here today as the varsity pitchers and catchers reported to Manager Casey Stengel and his assistants at Ninth Avenue Grounds for their first practice of the training season. Mingled with the battery men were a few fielders anxious to get the jump on rivals.

Stengel has outlined a program which calls for the usual amount of running, throwing, and mound science in the next week by the hurlers. By then they should feel like putting some stuff on the ball, but Stengel warned that he would not be able to pass judgment on his pitchers for at least a month.

One of Problems

When the Bees manager, who is starting his third season as Bob Quinn's leader in Boston, greeted the official party—consisting of Bill Weir and seven writers—last evening, he quickly admitted that pitching was to be his major, although by no means his only, problem.

"I've got five pitchers back from last year," he said, "and I expect four of them to stay. Lou Fette, Bill Posedel, Dick Errickson, and Joe Sullivan showed enough to make us want to keep them for this season. The other five or six pitchers we carry will have to show us something."

Tom Earley of Roxbury is the holdover whose tenure is uncertain. His work last year was on the disappointing side, and he spent most of the season with Hartford.

Jim Turner Gone

From last year's staff the Bees cast aside Jim Turner, Dan Macfayden, John Lanning, Fred Frankhouse, and Milt Shoffner. The latter went first, to the Cincinnati Reds. Stengel does not think he made any mistakes, but he admits that the hurlers he picked up in winter deals, Jim Tobin, Bill Swift, and Dick Coffman, alone are not likely to end the Boston mound puzzle.

Al Piechota, an unsigned right-hander, is the rookie with the best record. He won 16, lost seven games with Kansas City last year. Don French (15-11) of Indianapolis and Nick Strincevich (2-6) of Sacramento, the three Double A hurlers in addition to Billy Weir, have had experience in fast competition.

Callahan Promising

Of the lower class hurlers, Joe Callahan of East Boston, who beat the Giants last fall, seems to rate highest with Stengel. Callahan won 19, lost eight games for Evansville, a Class B team, last season.

Johnny Cooney, playing-coach, will give much attention to the hurlers, says Stengel, as well as to the outfielders. Last year Dan MacFayden was the "professor" in mound technique . . . The full squad of Bees will not gather until March 8, but most of them are expected in camp before then . . . Stengel says he does not know yet who will play in the outfield with Max West. He hopes Hubert Bates, former Philly property, and Bob Loane, formerly owned by the Senators, come through . . . Debs Garms and Jim Outlaw are not being counted on as regular outfielders at the present moment.

Sports Around the Hub

Olympics to Use Walsh on Week End

Now that the Provincial Hockey League season is almost over, it appears that the Boston Olympics have been adhering strictly to a rule which does not exist.

According to Coach Hago Harrington, it was believed here in Boston that each club in the circuit was allowed to sign 18 players for the season, and that when 18 had been signed, no more—under any circumstances—would be allowed to join the club. Each club, in the league, however, would have the privilege of using a non-signed player for one game only.

Last night, Hago talked with Alphonse Therien, Secretary of the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association, under whose jurisdiction the Olympics play. Therien told him that any club could use a member of its junior club any time it wished, no matter whether it had its full quota of 18 players or not.

This decision, which Hago has requested be forwarded to him by air mail, means that Dave "Harpo" Walsh of Walpole will play for the O's both on this week end and in the play-offs, which may begin next Wednesday. Walsh impressed with his ability last Jan. 29 against Shawinigan Falls, but as the club's roster was filled, Hago did not use him again until last Sunday's exhibition game with Atlantic City Sea Gulls in which he set up both Olympic goals.

* * *

Boston Bruins may find they have defeated their own purpose. Two points behind New York Rangers, the Bruins hoped to be able to catch the New Yorkers when they meet Canadiens at Montreal tonight while the Rangers were playing Chicago. But Boston did things to the Black Hawks last Tuesday. In winning, the Bruins rang up six goals, earned a shutout, and ended Chicago's nine-game non-losing streak. With all that they may discover they have also softened up the Chicago entry for the Rangers.

* * *

Lawrence di Benedetto of New Orleans, National President of the A. A. U., will pay his first official visit to the N. E. A. A. U. next week. He will be tendered a dinner Tuesday night at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

* * *

This week's prize goes to Brown for its achievement in beating Rhode Island State's basketball team 61-49 last night. The usually high-scoring Rams were never in the ball game.

* * *

With less than a minute to go in the final period, Princeton scored a goal to defeat Harvard's hockey team 2-1 at Princeton last night and assume first place in the Quadrangular League. Harvard plays its first game with Yale this Saturday at the Garden, and the second at New Haven March 9. The third game, if necessary, will be back in Boston March 14.

* * *

Bill Hultgren, Track Director at the Boston Y. M. C. A., announces a novice track meet at the Huntington Avenue gym March 23. All New England athletes who have not won a prize in competition will be eligible.

* * *

Entries of two hockey clubs—the Junior Olympics of Boston and the Rhode Island Scarlets of Providence—have been approved for the first annual U. S. Amateur Hockey Association championships which begin at the Arena tomorrow and conclude Saturday. Six more clubs have yet to be approved.

G. C.

Harvard to Meet Tigers In Thrilling Swim Meet

The Eastern Intercollegiate League swimming meet between the undefeated Harvard and Princeton swimming teams in the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge on Saturday night at 8:30 o'clock promises to be one of the most thrilling ever staged at Harvard.

Harvard will be seeking to make up for a 45-30 defeat handed it by Princeton last year, and the winner in this crucial and heralded meet will challenge Yale, defending titlist, for the league title.

Deciding Event

All the figuring points to the final 400-yard free style relay as the deciding event. Princeton has one of the greatest intercollegiate swimmers of all time in Capt. Al Van de Weghe, a senior from Paterson, New Jersey. Van de Weghe, a freestyler and a backstroker, was a member of the American Olympic team in 1936, and last year won the national intercollegiate backstroke championship in 1m. 35.7s. He was second in the national intercollegiate individual medley race, which was won by Columbia's Callahan in world record time, and a member of the Princeton 300-yard medley relay team, which set a new world's record.

Van de Weghe may swim in any three of six events against Harvard. Coach Howard Stepp will try to place Van de Weghe as strategically as he can in the meet. Van de Weghe may compete in the medley relay, 220, 100, or 50-yard free style, 150-yard backstroke, and the 400-yard relay. In the Harvard meet last year he won the 220-yard free style in 2m. 17.5s., the 150-yard backstroke in 1m. 42.9s., and swam on the winning Princeton free style relay.

Parke Outstanding

Princeton's other outstanding swimmer is Ed Parke, a freestyler, a junior and former interscholastic champion at Lawrenceville Academy. Parke last year tied for second in the 100-yard freestyle, placed second to Van de Weghe in the 220-yard freestyle, and anchored the winning relay team. Other dangerous Princeton entries include Art McClure in the breaststroke, Scott Scammell in the backstroke, and Pete Priester in the dive.

Harvard's outstanding swimmers include Capt. Eric Cutler in the 220 and 440-yard free style, Fran Powers in the 220 and 440, Jim Curwen in the 100 and 220, and Art Bosworth in the backstroke.

The varsity and freshman wrestling teams of Harvard and Yale will hold their annual meets in the Indoor Athletic Building Saturday afternoon. The freshman wrestling matches will start at 2:30 and the varsity wrestling matches will follow.

Evenly Matched

The varsity teams are evenly matched. Yale has won five matches, tied Pennsylvania 14-14, and lost to the great Lehigh team. Harvard has won five matches and lost to Navy and Columbia. The Yale freshman team is undefeated in six matches and will be favored to defeat Harvard.

One of the best varsity bouts will be in the 145-pound class where Capt. David Gerber of Yale, who has defeated his Harvard opponent for the last two years, will face either the veteran Paul Illman or Sophomore Dick Thomas of Harvard.

Hockey Results

By the Associated Press

International-American League

Syracuse 5, Indianapolis 3.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 7, Hershey 3.
Providence 3, New Haven 3 (overtime).

American Association

Minneapolis 5, St. Louis 3.

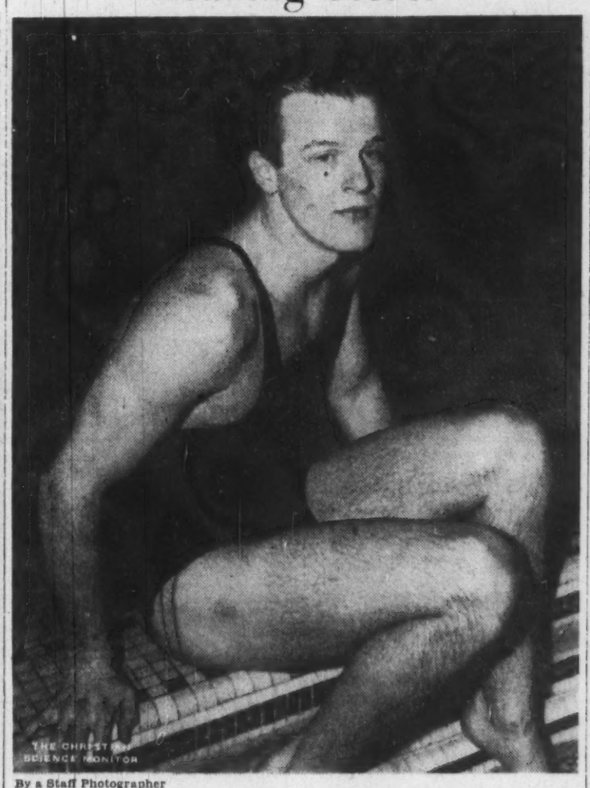
College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 28

Yale 49, Springfield 26.
Lafayette 39, Lehigh 36.
Rutgers 45, Pennsylvania 29.
Harvard 68, M. I. T. 7.

Leading Scorer



By a Staff Photographer

Eric Cutler, captain of the Harvard varsity swimming team which meets Princeton at Cambridge Saturday, is the leading scorer in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League. Eric has not been defeated in eight league races and holds a three-point margin over Ned Parke of Princeton.

Ross Selects All-Star Team Leaving Out Boston Players

Ross All-Star Hockey Team
(Excluding the Bruins)

First Team	Second Team
Blake, Canadiens, lw	lw, Howe, Detroit
N. Colville, Rangers, c	c, Apps, Toronto
Hextall, Rangers, rw	rw, Drillon, Toronto
Seibert, Chicago, ld	ld, Goodfellow, Detroit
Coulter, Rangers, rd	Heller, Rangers
Robertson, Americans, g	g, Kerr, Rangers
Thompson, Chicago, coach	coach, Irvin, Toronto
Stanowski, Toronto, rookie	rookie, Macdonald, Rangers

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was the right time to approach him on the subject. Art Ross was in a pleasant sort of mood. The Bruins had just beaten the Chicago Black Hawks, 6 to 0, and the dressing room was filled with hurriedly dressing players and well wishers.

Cornered for a moment, we (a couple of hockey writers) demanded his choice of an all-star team.

Ross was a little reluctant at first, and demanded, in turn, a concession.

"Let me leave out the Bruins and I will make a try for you," he said.

Bucking the Ross will is like turning back the ocean waves so we conceded and the above is his selection.

Naturally many of the boys above would not be there if he were to include his Bruins. He might be called partial regarding his own players and most instances he would be right in being partial.

Mentions All Teams

Starting with the goalies he hesitated while we reeled off the various names. He was not seeking names, it appeared, and with whimsical trace of a grin he nearly spoiled the whole selection right there by saying "Got to get all the teams in there somewhere you know."

When he named Earl Robertson of the Americans for the first team, we decided to go on. He had more than reason for naming all the teams in the list in that choice, for Robertson, playing on a lowly team, has been a great goalie, win, lose, or draw. His alternate was Davie Kerr of the Rangers who is well on the road to winning the Vezina trophy this year.

On defense he mused somewhat and named them regardless of right or left, picking out Earl Seibert of Chicago and Art Coulter of the Rangers for first choice with Ebbie Goodfellow of Detroit and Ott Heller for second choice. The latter will not be named on many teams but Ross has watched Heller for several years and always has thought highly of the former Kitchener boy's play.

First Line Choice

The first line required no hesitation at all. He readily mentioned Neil Colville of Rangers for center flanked by Toe Blake of Canadiens on left wing and Bryan Hextall of Rangers at right wing. That is a veteran line with a wealth of experience and smartness. They could hold their own in any competition.

His second or alternate line found two Toronto boys included, Syl Apps at center and Gordon Drillon at right wing. On left wing he named Syd Howe, the Detroit veteran in all but years. Apps probably would have made many of the all-star selections had he not been forced to the sidelines so long by injuries. And during the absence of Apps, Drillon proved to be a lost player slumping in the scoring to where recognition will come hard.

For the all-star coaches he picked Paul Thompson of the Hawks for first choice and Dick Irvin for second. He paid just tribute to Thompson in the selection because of the manner in which he has met adversities and brought a young team along so well. As a matter of fact Thompson is likely to go far in the poll of managers and hockey writers later.

Liked Stanowski

He named only two for the rookie honor with Wally Stanowski, the Toronto Maple Leaf defenseman, as first choice, and Kilby Macdonald, Ranger left wing, for second. Having been a defenseman himself may have been a determining factor in this Ross selection for Stanowski is a hard rusher, fair stickhandler and a willing mixer. Macdonald is smoother and a proficient scorer for a first-year man.

All told the Ross selection would present a team quite capable of taking care of itself in any company. It also permits the Bruin manager to face the world in that he did not have to favor his own boys and did not leave out a team in the league. Of course all-star teams do not mean much, but they are interesting if only because you differ in opinion—and we sure can differ with him in places. This team means even less when certain of the Bruins are left out.

Art Ross, you remember, was all-star manager last year.

Harriman Ski Trophy Races At Sun Valley March 22-24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUN VALLEY, Idaho—Plans for the National downhill slalom and combined championships, which will be held here in conjunction with the fourth annual competition for the Harriman Trophy on March 22-24, are rapidly nearing completion, Dick Durrance, secretary of the Sun Valley Ski Club announced.

"The Sun Valley Open Ski Meet," Durrance said, "at which these races are held, has become the clasic downhill and slalom event of the country. It has attracted more famous skiers, both from America and abroad, than any other ski event."

Although the war will undoubtedly prevent some of the participants of former years from entering the event, Durrance added, invitations have been extended to so many class A skiers that the event is bound to be the high light of the current ski season.

Among those expected to participate are Alf Engen, of the Sun Valley Ski Club. Alf, a resident of Salt Lake City, was last year's winner of the national cross-country and jumping championships.

Durrance, who skiing for the Dartmouth Outing Club, already has twice won the beautiful Harriman trophy, will compete again. He is a veteran of the 1936 U. S. Olympic Team and has won a large number of national and sectional championships in his career.

Friedl Pfeifer, 1936 winner of the famed Arlberg Kandahar and present U. S. Open Slalom champion is expected to defend his title. He is director of the Sun Valley Ski School, giving it the most successful year in its history.

Another contestant will be Don Fraser, U. S. Olympic skier and Pacific Northwest Combined championship winner in 1938. Also Harold Hillman, of Hanover, 1939 winner of the Vermont downhill and slalom championships; Ted Hunter, of Hanover, former Dartmouth skier and member of the '36 Olympic squad; Fred Iselin, Ski Club de Chamonix, France, slalom winner in the International Downhill and Slalom at Cisco, Calif., in 1939; Alfred D. Lindley, of Minneapolis, winner of the combined Central Ski Association championship at Bush Lake in 1939 and Olympic veteran.

Durrance said that an invitation had also been extended to the famous Toni Matt, who won the downhill in this event last year. Toni is now teaching in the East, but it is hoped that he will be able to get away in order to compete. Others expected are Carl Neu, of the University of Washington, twice winner of the slalom event in the Sun Valley Intercollegiate Ski Meets; Walter Prager, of the Dartmouth Outing Club, who won the Arlberg Kandahar in 1930 and '33 and who placed second in the four events combined in last year's Sun Valley Open; John Litchfield of the Sun Valley Ski School staff, an outstanding jumper; Percy Rideout, of Dartmouth, winner of the combined intercollegiate championships last year; Steven Bradley, Madison, Wis., first winner of the Bradley Plate, the beautiful trophy awarded each year to the winner of the four-event combined in the Sun Valley Intercollegiate Meet.

A serious threat even to such stellar competition is likely to be 18-year-old Bobby Blatt of Palo Alto, Calif., who stole the show at the recent Sun Valley Interstate Ski Meet by winning the downhill and slalom events from some of the outstanding skiers of the west.

All divisions of the National Ski Association will be represented, Durrance stated, with the probable site of the races being 9,200 foot Baldy Mountain, a terrain which offers some of the finest ski runs in America.

Chaisson Takes Scoring Honors In N. E. League

Boston College is officially the champion of the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League, according to the records issued this morning by Donald H. MacKenzie of Northeastern, Secretary of the association. Colby and Boston University are tied for second a fraction ahead of Northeastern.

Ray Chaisson and Al Dumond, who led the Eagles to the championship, placed one-two in the scoring race. Each made 18 goals, but Chaisson contributed 23 assists as against 14 for Dumond.

Ray Fortin, whose sensational play kept Colby in the championship fight, was third with 27 goals. Interesting is the fact that Ed Barry, Northeastern's sophomore ace who played less than half the games, ranks eighth among the scorers.

Following is the scoring record of the first ten players:

	G	Goals	Assts	Pts
Chaisson, B. C.	10	18	23	41
Dumond, B. C.	10	18	14	32
Fortin, Colby	9	12	15	27
Kaneb, M. I. T.	11	20	4	24
Pryor, B. C.	10	13	10	23
Chipman, N. U.	11	16	4	20
Johnson, Colby	9	13	6	19
Barry, N. U	5	9	7	16
Boiduc, Colby	8	10	5	15
Cusick, N. U	11	11	3	14

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	9	1	502	388	.900
Cornell	7	3	388	335	.700
Princeton	6	3	340	327	.667
Yale	5	5	429	416	.500
Harvard	3	6	327	380	.333
Columbia	3	7	331	354	.229
Pennsylvania	1	6	339	456	.111

Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia Picked—Patten Gymnasium Memoirs

Southeastern Basketball In Final Stages of Competition

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Now that Alabama has been crowned Southeastern Conference court champion by virtue of its 14 victories against four defeats, the annual Southeastern tournament held in Knoxville, Tenn., starting today holds major sports interest in this collegiate section this week.

Although Kentucky, last year's leader, finished in a tie for sixth position in the 13-club loop, they have been picked along with Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia as the "Big Four" of the tourney.

Kentucky Formidable

Kentucky's five is always considered a formidable outfit, as witnessed by their winning three tournaments out of the six already staged. This seventh annual Southeastern, however, seems to be more of a toss-up than ever, which leads to the contention that Knoxville will be a very hot-bed of basketball activity for the next three days.

Final standing of the conference found the Tide edging out Tennessee, Georgia and Louisiana State University by a small margin of percentage points. Tennessee, in the runner-up post, possessed seven victories against three defeats. Georgia's record was nine and four; while Louisiana came through with eight wins and four defeats.

S. I. A. A. Meeting

While the Southeastern conducts its annual tournament, the S. I. A. A., over in Bowling Green, Ky., holds its court meeting during the same period.

Representatives from respective districts are as folows: Western, winner of its ninth consecutive Kentucky Intercollegiate Athletic Conference tournament title last week-end and defending S. I. A. A. champion; Georgetown College of Kentucky, representative of the fourth district; Erskine College, S. C., first district; Jackson, Ala., Teachers College and Rollins College, Fla., of the second district; Delta Teachers College of Miss., and Louisiana State Normal, third district.

A last-minute entry was hoped from Eastern (Ky.) Teachers, but it was expected that another Kentucky team would enter because of Eastern's difficulty in making the tourney.

* * *

The touring women golfers are providing below par golf (women's) for the large galleries to watch here in this winter, with the competition especialy keen.

Although Patty Berg, on the come-back trail, has captured the coveted trophies so far, her rivals Betty Jameson, Laddie Irwin, Clara Callendar, Marion Miley, Jean Bauer, and Elizabeth Hicks have provided such stiff opposition that Miss Berg's efforts have been forced to the superlative.

Last week in Orlando, Miss Berg was eclipsed in medal play by hard-hitting Miss Irwin, who in the face of a stiff wind drove consistently for 200 yards or more, and one-putted six out of the last nine holes. Yet, despite her fine showing in medal play, Miss Irwin could not keep up the blistering pace of the match play, and fell by the wayside later on in the tournament.

This is a typical example of the way these women are shooting this year. Miss Berg, alone, has been the consistent performer, while national champion Miss Jameson has showed poor form to date.

* * *

Whereas previously sport talk in this section consisted of golf, tennis or basketball, these sports are fast being superseded by baseball, as the advance guards of major and minor league teams converge upon this state.

Today, most of the murmurings consist of new players, prospective transactions, rookies and the like, and in two weeks, when exhibition tilts begin, national pastime talk will be at fervor pace concerning pennant possibilities.

Wendell Davis

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

TAMPA, Fla.—The Cincinnati Reds' experiment in international relations was set to begin today with the scheduled arrival of four players being sent here by the Cuban Government for tryouts. The players, pick of the pearl of the antilles, were to arrive on a Cuban gunboat. In the meantime Bill McKechnie kept his pitching corps busy fielding bunts.

* * *

LAKELAND, Fla.—Young Harold Newhauser, Detroit schoolboy pitcher who was something of a sensation in the American Legion Junior tournaments, is winning himself plenty of attention at the Tigers' camp.

"That kid," said no less an authority than Hank Greenberg, "is going to make a great pitcher."

* * *

SARASOTA, Fla.—Manager Joe Cronin, who has been marking time with a few of his players at the Boston Red Sox training base for two weeks, was ready today to give the vanguards of his batterymen an enthusiastic welcome. The pitchers and catchers are due tonight for the first regulation drill tomorrow. With them will be outfielder Ted Williams, who wants to solve slow ball pitching and polish his fielding of ground balls.

* * *

PASADENA, Calif.—Jimmy Dykes, Chicago White Sox manager, may have plenty of problems before and after the season opens, but he is rid of all but one of his holdout worries. Signing of Mike Kreevich and Jackie Hayes yesterday reduces the holdout brigade to a lone sentry, pitcher Clint Brown. Dykes already has indicated he will use Kreevich in center again with Taft Wright in left field and Julius Solters in right.

* * *

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif.—Accustomed to rather sedate spring training, the Pittsburgh Pirates got their first taste of the methods of fiery Frank Frisch yesterday. On the first day of practice he sent the Bucco batterymen through a five-inning intra-squad game with a couple of husky "outsiders" pitching. Bob Klinger's crew defeated Joe Bowman's 12-7.

* * *

FORT MYERS, Fla.—The crush for jobs among the Cleveland outfielders is evident in the rush the candidates are making for camp. Although not scheduled to report until Sunday, Rookie Paul O'Dea and Roy (Beau) Bell answered the call for batterymen yesterday and jogged around limbering up. Ben Chapman arrived last night and Jeff Heath was due today.

* * *

AVALON, Calif.—Pitcher Larry French, currently nursing a sore spot in his left shoulder, may get some southpaw support on the Chicago Cubs' pitching staff this season. Manager Gabby Hartnett is enthusiastic over Rookies Ken Raffensberger and Verne Olsen.

* * *

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—That famous comedy team of Lefty Gomez and Lefty Grissom is putting on a never-ending act for the New York Yankees.

* * *

BRADENTON, Fla.—Casey Stengel, who always has worked with small squads in spring training before this year, will have about 50 players, most of them farmhands, present today as the Boston Bees open camp. During a week of preliminary work Stengel says he has found five recruits who show promise of one-day helping the club.

* * *

ANAHEIM, Calif.—The Philadelphia Athletics, who open the spring exhibition Sunday, will hold their first intra-camp game today with a five-inning fracas between the regulars and the yannigans. For the regulars the infield will be Dick Siebert, Benny McCoy, Bill Lillard and Al Rubeling and the outfield Bob Johnson, Sam Chapman and Wally Moses.

Harrison Takes Slim Lead In St. Petersburg Tourney

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 29 (AP)—E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., professional, clipped three strokes from par for a 68 and the first-round lead in the $3,000 54-hole St. Petersburg open golf tournament at the Lakewood Country Club here yesterday.

Harrison, recovering from a bogey 5 on the first hole, shot 13 pars and four birdies, displaying unerring touch with his putter. He held a one-stroke lead over Jimmy Demaret, smiling Houston, Texas, professional and leading money-winner of the winter tournament campaign.

Snead Third

Sammy Snead, the defending champion from Shawnee, Pa., who defeated Henry Picard in a 25-hole play-off for first money last year, occupied third place with his 70, the only other card better than par.

Clayton Heaffner, Linville, N. C., Byron Nelson, U. S. open champion from Toledo, Ohio, and Billy Burke, former national open title-holder of Belleair, Fla., equalled par with 71's.

The 72-bracket included John Revolta, Evanston, Ill., and Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., former P. G. A. champions, and Ben Hogan, also from White Plains.

The 60 low professionals and 10 low amateurs qualified fo. the final 36 holes today First money is $700.

First round scores of the 20 leaders.

E. J. Harrison, Little Rock, Ark.	34	34	68
Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas	35	34	69
Sam Snead, Shawnee, Pa.	36	34	70
Clayton Heaffner, Linville, N. C.	37	34	71
Billie Burke, Belleair, Fla.	37	34	71
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio	34	37	71
John Revolta, Evanston, Ill.	37	35	72
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.	37	35	72
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y.	37	35	72
Steve Warga, New York City	36	37	73
Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y.	35	38	73
Stanley Horner, Montreal, Canada	36	37	73
Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	37	36	73
M. Stahl, Grand Rapids, Mich.	37	36	73
*Willford Wehrle, Racine, Wis.	38	35	73
Lauri Purola, Cleveland, Ohio	37	37	74
Morrie Gravatt, Burnham, Pa.	36	38	74
Harry Adams, Chicago, Ill.	37	37	74
Tony Penna, Dayton, Ohio	37	37	74
Lloyd Mangrum, Chicago, Ill.	36	38	74

*Amateur.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	23	9	8	127	69	54
Boston	24	19	4	143	90	52
Toronto	21	15	5	106	89	47
Chicago	18	17	6	92	106	42
Detroit	14	21	6	72	101	34
Americans	12	26	3	82	119	27
Canadiens	9	27	4	75	131	22

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 28

Princeton 2, Harvard 1.

To Play With 'Ye Old Gutty'

Keystone

Henry Cotton and Archie Compston get acquainted—with the concrete-like "gutty" ball in view of using it against two great old-timers in a proposed foursome in aid of war charity. The two "moderns" pictured here are expected to meet those "ancients": James Braid and J. H. Taylor (or Sandy Herd).

And Talking of... Golf

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Present vs. the Past

LONDON—If ever the word "historic" could be justly applied to a golf match, it is in regard to the proposed foursome here in aid of war charity, between Henry Cotton and Archie Compston, on the one hand, James Braid and J. H. Taylor (or Sandy Herd) on the other. Not just because it is a case of two of the greatest moderns versus two of the greatest "ancients," but also because it is a case of "ye olde guttie" ball (in vogue up to 1903) versus its high-tension rubber-cored successor of the present day.

Never, I believe, have these implements, so revolutionary in their effects upon the game, been brought into serious opposition publicly. And the idea of equipping Cotton and Compston with the concrete-like "gutty" was prompted by the assumption that it would offset the disparity of 60 years between the ages of the contending pairs and reduce the sides to level teams, if it did not go further and reduce one of them to tears.

Great Difference

Singularly few of the millions of golfers in the world today can have any real idea of the difference in behavior and responsiveness between the two types of ball. Statistically rendered, I think this can be said to amount roughly to six strokes a round, other things being equal. Anyway, the average per 18 holes in the last four rounds of the British "Open" in the 10 years prior to 1902 was 78.5 while from 1929 to 1939, inclusive, it was 72.

The year 1902 is cited, because it was then, at Hoylake, that Sandy Herd became the first man to win the British "Open" with a rubber-cored ball. So consistent and spectacular was his success with it from the first round of play, that before the last was completed demand for the new-fangled weapon exceeded the available supply, and the "gutty," which rigidly refused to regard the power and accuracy of hitters with flattering distances, was on its way to the museum.

The "gutty" (short for guttapercha and shorter still for solid india-rubber) represents Chapter II in the history of the golf ball. Introduced in 1848, it transformed a game played in preceding years with feather-stuffed leather balls, manufactured by cramming feathers through a slit in the cover and then sowing up the aperture.

Good Drives

You may expect to learn that feather balls, when severely smitten, went straight up in the air, became grotesquely elliptical, or burst. Or, perhaps, did all three things. But such was not the case. Feather balls were hit for (relatively) long distances by the golfers of those spacious day and an entry in the records of the Glasgow Golf Club for 1786 testifies that on April 11 of that year one, John Gibson, made successive drives of 182, 194, 186, 201 and 201 yards.

"A rising toward the hole, about 140 yards off, prevented running," wrote the witnesses of this feat, Messrs. John Dunlop and C. Corbett. Adding "J. G., asked to strike off the 1st to the 2nd hole, on nearly a level for 200 yards, where there is a gentle declivity, drove a distance of 222 yards."

However, judged on later standards, the feather ball was good for only a short distance and a short time. And not so very good for either. Since its balance was frequently open to criticism and it had a tendency to veer off on paths of its own selection.

Precision Job

By comparison, the gutty, though harsh on the wrists if hit incorrectly, developed into a precision job. When new and therefore as smooth as a billiard ball, it used to dip and stray, but when scarred with a few cuts from the club edge it flew truly and provided the basis for the idea of the recessed cover put around its far livelier and perfectly balanced successor—the ball made (by elaborate and rapid mechanical processes these days) of fine rubber strands wound at high tension about a little rubber sac containing solution.

Hitting the solid gutty is a very different proposition from smiting the resilient globe in current use. For it is necessary to make contact both harder and lower and to make use of a more lofted club if you want to get the ball into the air. Of the two, the gutty furnishes the more exacting test of precision, because it affords a decidedly smaller margin of error and punishes mistakes not only by refusing to go far, or to go at all, but by registering serious faults with a most disagreeable stinging of the fingers.

Properly struck, the gutty goes sweetly off the irons, but it has a tendency to make dents in wooden clubs, and the old-timers, to prevent this occurrence, used to face their drivers and spoons with a strip of leather.

Unresponsive

As people play golf for pleasure, in spite of what many of them say and do, and as long hitting is the most general source of pleasure on the links, the severity of the demands by the gutty ball is the explanation for its departure from the game. Certain purists have been known to argue in favor of its return as a standard implement, but the vast majority of golfers in regard to this suggestion are like the sail ball—unresponsive.

Apart from the utilitarian purposes of handicapping, it might have seemed a more attractive proposition if the old-timers suggested as opponents to Cotton and Compston had been asked to use the "gutty" themselves. Since they understand it thoroughly, used to hit it with great effectiveness while winning championships, and with it could afford a mightily interesting study in the technique of departed days. Whereas to Cotton and Compston the old ball is just a new form of trouble that they don't know much about.

However, the mere mention of the players' names suggests an interesting study anyway, for, between them, Taylor, Braid, Herd, Cotton and Compston have won the British "open" no fewer than 13 times. Taylor was victorious in 1894, 1895, 1900, 1909, and 1913; Braid in 1901, 1905, 1906, 1908 and 1910; Herd in 1902; and Cotton in 1934 and 1937.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 28

Yale 14, Columbia 13.

Tri-City Hue To National Net Tourney

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—The National indoor tennis championships took on a tri-city hue today as players from Chicago, Boston and Los Angeles dominated the quarter-finals competition.

Bobby Riggs, who possesses almost every worth-while title except this one and the French championship, and his fellow Chicagoan, Frank A. Froehling, stormed into the semifinals of the men's singles, where they will have to contend with each other.

Riggs fiddled around in the first set of his match with S. A. Davenport of New York, but then became the serious workman that he can be and disposed of his foe 7—5, 6—4, 6—1.

Overtime Match

Froehling, unseeded former Northwestern University player, almost had to pay rent for using the courts overtime in beating Southpaw Marvin Kantrowitz of New York 6—2, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Boston and Los Angeles shared honors in the women's singles quarter-finals.

Top-seeded Sarah Palfrey Fabyan swept gracefully past Charlotte C. McNeill of Bound Brook, N. J., 6—1, 6—4 and fourth-seeded Katherine Winthrop finally conquered Louise Raymond of Scarsdale, N. Y., 7—5, 5—7, 6—2, for Boston's behalf.

Los Angeles Victories

The Los Angeles victories were gained by defending champion Pauline Betz, who had an easy time conquering Norma Taubele of New York 6—3, 6—2, and by Gracyn Wheeler, who once was ranked nationally and who today stopped Millicent Hirsh of New York 9—7, 7—5.

Riggs and his partner, Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., No. 1 seeded combination, scored the principle doubles conquest of the day by romping over Ray Palmer of New York and Alfred L. Jarvis of Tenafly, N. J., 8—6, 6—4.

And then Cooke and Mrs. Fabyan, top seeded mixed doubles team, nearly shut out Betty Rosenquist and Judah Lober, both of New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Play-Off Dates Are Announced To Go March 19

NEW YORK (AP)—The Board of Governors of the National Hockey League have set March 19 as the opening date for the annual Stanley Cup play-offs, which will extend into April.

Series A for the league title, between the New York Rangers and Boston Bruins, will open at Madison Square Garden no matter which team finishes first in the N. H. L. standings. If the Rangers finish on top, the first two games of the best-of-seven series will be played in New York, the next two in Boston. If more are needed, the teams will alternate between the two cities.

Should Boston finish first, the opening game will be played in New York, the next two in Boston, the fourth in New York, and the teams again will alternate for any additional games.

The other series as arranged:

Series B—Best-of-three, between third and fourth-place teams; first two games March 19 and 21; third game, if needed, in Toronto March 23 if Maple Leafs finish third, in Chicago March 24 if Chicago finishes third.

Series C—Best of-three, between fifth and sixth-place teams; first two games March 19 and 21; third game, if needed, in Detroit March 24. The Red Wings will meet either the New York Americans or Montreal Canadiens.

Series D—Best-of-three, between winners of series B and C; to open on first hockey night after foregoing series decided.

Stanley Cup Series—Best-of-seven, between winners of series A and D; to open either March 31 or April 2.

Betty Jameson Only One Apt To Test Patty

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 29 (AP)—Mrs. William M. Zech of Chicago drew the assignment today of trying to halt Patty Berg in the quarter-finals of the South Atlantic women's golf tournament.

It began to look more and more as if Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, who won the national championship last year, was the only one likely to give the Minneapolis star a match. They are expected to meet in the finals.

Patty defeated Elizabeth Wing of Evanston, Ill., 7 and 5 yesterday. Mrs. Zech defeated Neoma Copic of Toledo, Ohio, 2 and 1.

Miss Jameson meets Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., who eliminated Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C. Miss Jameson won from Mrs. Miriam Phipps Lyon of Orlando, Fla., 4 and 3.

Minor Leagues Adopt New Plan As Compromise

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—Paving the way for a return to interlocking farm systems, baseball's minor leagues have adopted a proposed amendment to major-minor rule 11 (I) and forwarded it to the major leagues for their approval.

The unanimous approval of the 40-odd members of the National Association (minor leagues) was announced by President William G. Bramham.

The measure under consideration is a compromise between the farm operators and Commissioner K. M. Landis and provides that outright assignment of the contracts of players between clubs linked in the same chains will be considered optional assignments and be subject to the three-year limitation.

It was possible under the present rule to sell a player outright to an affiliated club and thus keep him within the system indefinitely without encountering the restrictions imposed on options.

Landis agreed that if the amendment were accepted he would suspend points three and five in his seven-point pronouncement against farm systems last month, thus permitting working agreements and also the recommendation of players by one club to another.

Borican in Mile

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 29 (AP)—John Borican, National 1000-yard champion and world's indoor half-mile record holder, climbed into the one-mile field last night and captured the New Jersey A. A. U. championship for the distance after a tense battle with young Carmen Bova or Seton Hall College. His time was 4:26.3.

Army Application

BETHLEHEM, PA. (AP)—Members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association were notified by Secretary John Maxwell of Lehigh University that the association would act on an application of Army for membership at its annual meeting at Syracuse, N. Y., March 8-9.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 28

Pittsburgh 57, Fordham 37.
Cornell 41, Harvard 34.
New York 50, Georgetown 27.
Yale 52, Columbia 38.
Duquesne 39, Carnegie Tech 24.
Temple 39, St. Joseph's (Phila.) 14.
Brown 61, Rhode Island State 49.
Depauw 40, Wabash 37.
Penn State 55, West Virginia 51.
Indiana State 36, Ball State 31.
La Salle 46, Manhattan 33.
Syracuse 61, Rochester 47.
Youngstown 48, Geneva 43.
Oregon 55, Idaho 44.
Miami (Ohio) 42, Cincinnati 31.
Valley City (N. D.) 50, Ellendale 31.
Howard Payne 55 Trinity 52.
Bethany (Kan.) 48, McPherson 25.
Tri-State (Ind.) 43, Bluffton (Ohio) 38.
Gustavus Adolphus 61, St. Norbert's 31.
Texas Wesleyan 57, Sou'w'n (Texas) 24.
Bates 29, Mass. Inst. of Tech. 27.
Westminster (Pa.) 70, Bethany (W. Va.) 54.
Bradley 37, Illinois Wesleyan 31.
Panzer 87, Upsala 38.
Valparaiso 59, Central Normal 58 (overtime).
Wash. and Jefferson 40, Allegheny 38.
Dickinson 42, Gettysburg 40 (overtime).
Springfield (Mo.) T. 46, Hastings (Neb.) T. 39.
Tarkio 53, Missouri Valley 39.
Calvin 64 Ferris 30.
Baldwin-Wallace 42, Mount Union 32.
Marshall 52, Morris Harvey 51.
Tufts 54, Worcester Tech 36.
Rutgers 47, Lehigh 46.
Lafayette 35, Albright 33 (overtime).
Ithaca College 39, Mansfield T. 36.
Southwestern (Memphis) 34, Chattanooga 33.

Northwestern Historic Plant Closes Doors for Last Time

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—They played a basketball game at Northwestern University Saturday night that will go down in history, not because of the game or score, but because it was the final game to be played in Patten Gymnasium. This historic structure, now 30 years old, will be torn down next month to make way for the new School of Technology.

Many are the memories that flash before us as we review the years made vivid by events under its arched roof. Most unusual of all events was the 20-to-20 basketball game played between Northwestern and Notre Dame, one of the few big time games ever finished in a tie. Here, too, Bill Droegmiller first set pole vault records and following him came Tom Warne to set a world vault record.

Probably farthest back in the reaches of memory come the great swimmers coached by Tom Robinson, who is still the mentor of the tank. Basketball will have to wait for a new field house before having a home floor, but the swimmers will have a new tank in the new gymnasium, which will soon be erected a few blocks north on Sheridan Road.

* * *

That basketball sophomore at Northwestern, Dick Klein, gave another unusual exhibition in the game with Iowa Saturday night. He had 19 free throws and made good 13 times, which is quite a record any way you look at it. Northwestern was the winner by the score of 39 to 29. Purdue had to take an overtime in the game at Madison, Wisconsin, to defeat the Badgers by a score of 48 to 45, and thus continue at the head of the Big Ten race Indiana had no difficulty in holding second place in the standings by its win over Chicago, 38 to 34, and was really never pressed in spite of the final score. Illinois and Ohio were each able to maintain a hold on third place by defeating Michigan and Minnesota, respectively In both cases the winners were out in front during most of the game.

In the Monday night games Ohio moved into a tie for second place by defeating Indiana 44 to 26, while Illinois was winning from the Chicago boys 42 to 40 to make the tie three way. Michigan showed a return to early season form when the team defeated Northwestern 39 to 34. In the game at Minneapolis, which was won by Minnesota, Gene Englund of Wisconsin was fighting it out for third place in the individual scoring with his opponent Don Carlson of Minnesota. In making 19 points to 18 Englund was able to hold third place. Bill Hapac of Illinois scored 35 points in the last two games, which looks now as though he will make a new scoring record for the Conference before the season is over.

* * *

Purdue, long a match for Indiana in basketball competition, is now setting her cap to catch the Hoosiers in track. In the new field house at Lafayette, the Boilermakers won over good Iowa and Northwestern teams.

At the University of Chicago Field House, in a dual meet, Illinois gave evidence of a return to old-time form as a leader of track in the Big Ten. Led by the sophomore, Don Olsen, formerly of Austin High School in Chicago, the Illini scored 78 points to 17 for Chicago. Only the 60-yard dash and the pole vault were won by the boys from Midway. At Ann Arbor Michigan overwhelmed Ohio tracksters 79 to 15, winning 10 events and tieing for first in the eleventh. Capt. Ralph Schwarzkopf of the Wolverines broke the field house record for the mile run by turning the distance in 4:14.2, which brings him into the class of the great milers of the year. Warren Briedenbach came from behind to win from Jack Sulzman of Ohio by half a stride.

It looks like the Wolverines will take another indoor crown for the seventh consecutive time when they meet the other Big Ten teams in Chicago March 8 and 9.

Ed Felt

Purdue Can Earn No Less Than Tie in Big Ten Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Big Ten Basketball

	W.	L.	Pct.	Pts.	O.P.
Purdue	9	1	.900	435	325
Indiana	7	3	.700	416	375
Ohio State	7	3	.700	404	386
Illinois	7	3	.700	401	351
Northwestern	5	5	.500	395	369
Michigan	5	5	.500	351	392
Minnesota	4	6	.400	378	421
Iowa	3	7	.300	352	398
Wisconsin	2	8	.200	354	392
Chicago	1	9	.100	299	376

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 29—It now appears that the Big Ten's basketball championship and individual scoring races are determined according to formula.

Purdue holds the team formula, for in the even years the Boilermakers apparently must be conceded at least a share of the title even before the season opens. By winning their ninth game in 10 starts on Monday while Indiana was losing its third game of the season, the Boilermakers were assured of no less than a share of the 1940 title to make the ninth time since 1922 they have won or shared Conference honors in an even year.

For an undisputed title Purdue now must win either from Indiana on Saturday night or from Illinois in the season's finale Monday. Illinois and Indiana are tied for second place with Ohio State, 1939 champions, with seven wins and three defeats

Formula for individual scoring honors is that which will keep the aspirant out of at least one Conference game Jimmy Hull, Ohio State's 1939 captain, missed one game last year but emerged atop the Conference scorers with 169 points. This year Bill Hapac, Illinois captain, missed his opening game but now is well on his way to the scoring title with a current total of 143 points.

Scoring leaders:

	G	F	FT	PF	TP
Hapac, Illinois	9	52	39	22	143
Klein, Northwestern	10	47	31	25	125
Englund, Wisconsin	10	42	33	28	117
Carlson, Minnesota	10	41	33	21	115
Blanken, Purdue	10	41	18	22	100
Armstrong, Indiana	10	39	17	23	95
Rae, Michigan	10	33	26	18	92
Siegel, Iowa	10	38	16	19	92
Mickelson, Ohio State	10	37	7	16	81
Stampf, Chicago	10	18	44	25	80
Pink, Michigan	10	32	15	21	79
Lounsbury, Chicago	10	31	14	19	76
Shepard, Northwestern	10	32	11	27	75
Fisher, Purdue	10	20	33	15	73
W. Menke, Indiana	10	31	10	23	72

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The Young Islander

ANN WAS BORN in the spring, when the island of Skokholm, off the coast of Wales, was in the nature of a fairyland with broad acres of bluebells, carpets of sea-pinks, and white curtains of campion and scurvy-grass. In the first few weeks she would lie in the sun on her cot, her eyes and face alone shaded, until her skin became copper-colored. She grew quickly and was soon trying to walk, at first on wobbly legs; but soon she was running strongly everywhere. Indeed, sometimes she escaped from her play-paddock, and we had anxious moments running about the island in search of her.

The island is no more than a mile long by a quarter broad, and it is surrounded by steep cliffs. But Ann was a true islander from the start and no harm ever came to her from these and later rambles. She became as sure-footed as the goats, which she soon learned to play with, take charge of, milk, and feed. She turned naturally to these and to all the other creatures of the island, spending endless happy hours with them, talking aloud, and creating out of this unusual but vivid material a vigorous world of play, work, and adventure of her own.

* * *

Ann wasn't lonely without other children, although she would be filled with excitement on the rare occasions when other children visited the island on fine summer days; she was always self-reliant, assumed the leadership of these visitors quite unconsciously and, when they were gone, returned to her own amusements. If her tame animals were not near, and if she could not be visiting her special friends among the sea-bird colonies, she would fall back upon a driftwood house which she had built, furnishing it with old tins and saucepans, jetsam from the shore, and the feathers and bones and fur and wool from the wild creatures. On her hobby-horses, of which she had (she said) always a vast store ready for action at a moment's notice, she paid ceremonial visits to the nests of the wild birds, to her old friend, the wooden figurehead of the wrecked schooner "Alice Williams" (now serving as an anchor-mark in the harbor), and to the grassy plateau in the center of the island where the mountain ponies loved best to graze.

* * *

There were, inevitably, certain friendships to be valued above others; and perhaps the ponies came first. She was especially happy riding Judy, the brood mare, and mother of the three fillies, Petronella, Lollipop, and Arabella. Followed by these, and by Sugarback, the sire, she and Judy would wander over the island, talking volubly of those things which only ponies and children understand. The young goat kids, as they appeared each spring, loved to play with Ann when, having milked the nannies in their stalls, she was ready to give them "their lessons." The School for Goats has flourished since Ann could first talk. There was also a blue Dutch doe rabbit which Ann had for a pet. This animal ran wild about the island and it was always a great grief to Ann that, although Darling Bun remained quite tame and came to breakfast each day, her babies were generally impossible to catch. She would spend hours talking to and stalking one or other of these young creatures, which were distinct because of the white shawls which they had inherited from their mother; but they would not allow themselves to be handled.

We had tried to teach Ann ourselves; but, with our normal duties as well, the effort was a failure. At six she had an extensive knowledge of the flowers and birds of Skokholm, but she could neither read nor write. So off she had to go, to a school in England, and we felt that she would now never regard the island in the same intimate way. She spent the first months at school in taking stock of her strange new world. Then, at last, the spirit of competition seized her and she has now overhauled her younger companions and got to a class where she has friends of her own age. She was distressed at first that so few of these friends of hers could understand the importance of her island birds and beasts; and, indeed, she says that she had to give up talking about the island, because it all sounded too much like a fairy tale to the more sophisticated children of England.

* * *

When she returns to the island for school holidays, Ann seems even more deeply attached to her unusual home. The contrast must be great: from the company of four hundred children to the solitude of flowers and wild creatures. But, so far, Ann has bridged it without once saying: "There's nothing to do today." Our trouble rather is to find her, for she is dashing here and there to see her animals, visit acquaintances among the sea-birds, and reassure herself of conditions in certain favorite bays and nooks and caves. And, although she now climbs about the cliffs in a rather impetuous manner, a second glance at her progress has always convinced me that she is really quite careful, holding her body with well-balanced ease, and always with an eye and foot for the right holds and for a safe line of retreat. Perhaps it is the self-reliant child, which has been left much on its own, that is naturally cautious; and it is only the child which is constantly being told not to do this and that who becomes dangerously reckless.

R. M. LOCKLEY

By Courtesy of the Associated American Artists, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"BRINGING IN THE SAP": *A Lithograph by Philip Cheney*

PHILIP CHENEY served as an aviator in the last war, but his earlier training had been in architecture. After the war he became an illustrator. Mr. Cheney has a gift for graphic description, employing no tricky devices but stating facts faithfully. He is one of the large group of American artists who have devoted their energies to portraying the native countryside, woods, mountains, and typical customs of various localities.

February Orchard

Turn away from the window. Turn quickly away.
Remember only sunlight, the fresh blue sky,
the gray old Northern Spies in the run-out orchard
and how their twigs let go their clots of snow
as the little gusts of wind go hurrying by.
Let us be seers. Let us look into the future.
I see a warm half-light at sunset in May
lying long on the new green grass in the orchard
where a robin stands like a statue of himself
cocking his head in an old familiar pose.
The breeze of evening rumples the apple leaves,
strewing the grass with showers of petals, bringing
the scent of blossoms in at the open door.

LOUIS STODDARD

Subject: Poetry

WE SAT in a small room in the heart of the city, twenty of us, perhaps. Those who could find no chairs used the floor. There is inspiration in floors. It is easier to read poetry aloud, with a carpet beneath one and a wall at one's back, than to sit up prim and proper on some conventional seat.

The first man must have sat thus upon the ground and, being alone, he must have made a poem for the sake of company.

So the best verses came from the floor. The room was filled with them, the walls vanished, and the windows were no longer draped; winter was gone, war was forgotten.

Hours later we stepped out into the night, where it was light as day, or nearly so. Frost and moonshine held the streets. The shuttered buildings were still; no one moved except ourselves, and we trod softly. It seemed that poetry was in the air—that the whole night was one fair poem.

D. A. L.

A Communal Ride to Market

PERHAPS THE TURNPIKE saw no more characteristic scene than the winter ride to market. Though summer and fall were the New England farmer's time of increase, winter was his time of trade and his time of recreation as well. When wintry blasts grew chill, and snow and ice covered deep the desolate fields and country roads, then he prepared with zest and with delight for his gelid time of outing, his Arctic red-letter day, his greatest social pleasure of the entire year. The friendly word was circulated estafet from farm to farm, was carried by neighbor or passing traveller, or was discussed and planned and agreed upon in the noon-house, or at the tavern chimney-side on Sunday during the morning, that on a certain date—unless there set in the tantalizing and swamping January thaw, a thaw which might be pushing and unseasonable enough to rush in in December and quite as often hung off and dawdled into February—that on the appointed date, the annual ride to market would begin. Often fifty or sixty neighbors would respond to the call, would start together on the road. . . .

The two-horse pung or the single-horse pod, shod with steel shoes an inch thick, was closely packed with the accumulated farm wealth—whole pigs, perhaps a deer or two, firkins of butter, casks of cheese, four cheeses in each cask, bags of beans, pease or corn, skins of mink, fox, and fisher-cat that the boys had trapped, birch brooms that the boys had made, yarn that their sisters had spun, and stockings and mittens that they had knitted—in short, anything that a New England farm could produce that would sell to any profit in a New England town. . . .

Though every inch of the sleigh was packed to its fullest extent, there was always found room in some corner for plenty of food to last the thrifty traveller through his journey; often enough to liberally supply him even on his return trip—cold roasted spare ribs of pork, doughnuts, loaves of "rye an' Injun" bread, and invariably a bountiful mass of frozen bean porridge. This latter was made and frozen in a tub, and when space was hard to find in the crowded vehicle, the solid mass was furnished with a loop of twine by which to hang it to the side of the pung. A small hatchet with which to chop off a chunk of porridge formed the accompaniment of this unalluring Arctic provender. Oats and hay to feed his horses did the farmer also carry.

There were plenty of taverns in which he could obtain food if he needed it. . . . But it was the invariable custom, no matter what the wealth of the farmer, to carry a supply of food for the journey. This kind of itinerant picnic was called "tuck-a-nuck"—a word of Indian origin, or "mitchin," while the box or hamper or bucket that held the provisions was called a "mitchin-box." I can fancy that no thrifty or loving housewife allowed the man of her household to go to market with too meanly filled a mitchin-box, but took an honest pride in sending him off with a full stock of rich doughnuts, well-baked bread, well-filled pies, and at least a well-cooked porridge, which he could devour without shame before the eyes of his neighbors.—From "Customs and Fashions in Old New England," by ALICE MORSE EARLE. (New York: Scribner.)

Most Enchanting of German Houses

IT WAS a large house near the summit of a high hill, on the right side of a narrow cobbled street of bright plastered houses. When I had alighted from the cab and stood before it with Fräulein Elster, who had met me at the station, I thought it uninteresting enough, although I liked its bright pink color. But when the door had opened and we passed at once through a flagged passageway into the garden at the back, I thought and still think it the most enchanting of houses.

Perhaps, indeed, the back of *das Elsterhaus* was its front. For above the garden its pink walls were brighter than those above the street, and the pinkness was made further impressive by the addition of bright purple shutters which flanked all the windows. The garden of this unique and lovely house at once supplemented and completed its color scheme; for the long beds and borders reaching to the summer house at its end were brilliant with pink geraniums and verbenas and purple heliotrope. The sun lay warm on the garden after a shower earlier in the afternoon, and the fragrance of the heliotrope was everywhere.

Once I had been shown to my room above the garden and had discovered that the smell of the heliotrope was there also, we had coffee and cakes in the summer house. I almost shattered the tranquil atmosphere of this kind occasion by the springing of tears to my eyes when Fräulein Elster praised my German: . . .

The household consisted, besides Fräulein Elster, of two equally gracious women, Fräulein Sonnamann, who taught English in a Blankenburg school, and Fräulein Trobitsius, who managed the house and fashioned wondrous three-tiered cakes with fairy tales running up their sides and terminating in a dramatic incident upon the top. . . . They all laughed a great deal and sent forth an atmosphere of good humor, contentment and hospitality.

Besides me there were four other students. . . . We had breakfast at eight in a stone-flagged dining-room which looked out on the garden. We sat at a polished table of some light-colored wood which caught the sun. There was always a glass jar of strained honey in the center which held the sun also. . . . We had a substantial lunch at one, after which we went for a long walk through the black hills of the Harz. . . .

I stayed three weeks at *das Elsterhaus*. Here Germany was Germany as we like best to remember and know it.—From "A Goodly Fellowship," by MARY ELLEN CHASE. (New York: Macmillan.)

An Ever-Present Help

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SUPPOSE THAT A NUMBER of persons should agree that two plus two equals five. Would their claim, however well presented, change the fact or hinder its demonstration by those who understand the relationship of numbers? The answer must be in the negative, since arithmetical facts are unchanging, and are therefore constantly demonstrable.

In the Science of Christianity the truth that God is ever present and all-powerful is as readily understood, and as practical, as is the fact that two and two is four. Understanding that God is Spirit, divine Life, Truth, and Love, we can prove that He is an ever-present help, even though to material sense God and harmony may seem far away.

When we view human experience from the standpoint of material sense, fear, doubt, sickness, and despair seem to abound. These evil beliefs seem real only to the spiritually unenlightened thought, which as yet lacks a workable knowledge of God, divine Mind. To the corporeal senses, evil seems real and powerful. But the truth is that God made and sustains all that really exists; and this fact is unchanged by the claims of mortal mind. It is helpful to note the convincing statement of Scripture (Genesis 1:31), "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." In the realm of the real there is no place for war, sin, destruction, sickness, limitation, or hate. Evil has no reality. Its seeming presence is an illusion, a mistaken sense. When the mistaken material sense is corrected with spiritual understanding, human problems are rightly solved.

Some may doubt their ability to prove that God is an ever-present help, surrounded as they seem to be with evil, disease, suffering, and strife. But the study of Christian Science shows how we may lay hold of our God-given ability to demonstrate harmony. This Science explains the true nature of God and man, and so destroys in individual consciousness the mist of ignorance which seems to hide the perfect creation.

The knowledge that God is ever-present divine Mind is of practical help to one who is sick or in danger. The senses may testify that he is suffering from disease; or it may seem that he is in grave danger or surrounded by enemies. But scientific or true thinking changes the evidence, and the disease and danger are proved to be unreal and powerless. Sickness, suffering, and danger are no more a part of God's creation than is a mistake in arithmetic a part of mathematics. The error that two and two equals five has no reality, and it can appear to produce ill effects only so long as it is believed to be true.

Since God is infinite Spirit, He is present everywhere; and in His presence harmony, action, peace, and freedom abound. As we persist in knowing that disease and all error result from a mistaken sense of existence as material, and are not included in the truth of being, we find thought rising above disease. Then we begin to understand the great fact that harmony is real and unimpeachable, while inharmony is unreal. In numberless instances Christian Scientists all over the world have proved that the recognition of life harmonious heals the sick and restores harmony.

As a young mother was trying to help her small son who was suffering from a severe throat affection, these words of Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 495), came to her thought: "When the illusion of sickness or sin tempts you, cling steadfastly to God and His idea. Allow nothing but His likeness to abide in your thought. Let neither fear nor doubt overshadow your clear sense and calm trust, that the recognition of life harmonious—as Life eternally is—can destroy any painful sense of, or belief in, that which Life is not."

In contemplating this passage, she held to the thought of man as the true likeness of God, infinite Spirit, all-harmonious Life, boundless Love. She was convinced that her humble and steadfast recognition of the presence of God would destroy the painful condition, or disease, which seemed real and aggressive. And such proved to be the case, for soon the child showed signs of recovery, and on the following morning he was well.

To avail ourselves of God as an ever-present help, we must base our thinking on Spirit, reasoning from the basis of the spiritual facts of being. To think of God as less than the eternal Father-Mother is to dwell in a mist—a mistaken sense of existence; while to understand Him as infinite Spirit is to be conscious of His ever-present help.

Material sense does not recognize God. Through spiritual sense only do we become aware of His nearness and care. One might have great wealth available, but unless he were aware of its availability he would not make use of his abundance. So, to prove the presence of God we must become conscious of His allness. Spiritual progress includes the expression of Godlike qualities, humility, kindness, charity, and alertness. Exercising these qualities in daily life, we replace erroneous beliefs with spiritual concepts. Thus we understand and prove that God is an ever-present help. In the words of the Psalmist (Psalms 46:1), "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Eine immergegenwärtige Hilfe

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ANGENOMMEN, EINE ANZAHL Leute käme überein, daß zwei und zwei fünf sei—würde ihre Behauptung, möge sie noch so trefflich dargeboten sein, die Tatsache ändern oder deren Beweis durch diejenigen verhindern, die das Zahlenverhältnis verstehen? Die Antwort muß „nein" sein, da die Tatsachen des Rechnens unveränderlich und daher stets beweisbar sind.

In der Wissenschaft des Christentums ist die Wahrheit, daß Gott allgegenwärtig und allmächtig ist, ebenso leicht verständlich und anwendbar wie die Tatsache, daß zwei und zwei vier ist. Wenn wir verstehen, daß Gott der Geist, das göttliche Leben, die göttliche Wahrheit und die göttliche Liebe ist, können wir beweisen, daß Er eine immergegenwärtige Hilfe ist, selbst dann, wenn Gott und Harmonie dem materiellen Sinn weit entfernt zu sein scheinen.

Wenn wir die menschliche Erfahrung vom Standpunkte des materiellen Sinnes aus betrachten, scheinen Furcht, Zweifel, Krankheit und Verzweiflung zu herrschen. Diese bösen Annahmen scheinen nur dem geistig unerleuchteten Denken wirklich, das noch keine wirksame Erkenntnis Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, hat. Den körperlichen Sinnen scheint das Böse wirklich und mächtig. Aber die Wahrheit ist, daß Gott alles, was wirklich besteht, machte und erhält; und an dieser Tatsache ändern die Behauptungen des sterblichen Gemüts nichts. Es ist hilfreich, die überzeugende Erklärung der Heiligen Schrift zu beachten (1. Mose 1, 31): „Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut". Im Reiche des Wirklichen ist kein Raum für Krieg, Sünde, Zerstörung, Krankheit, Begrenzung und Haß. Das Böse hat keine Wirklichkeit. Seine scheinbare Gegenwart ist eine Trugvorstellung, eine falscher Sinn. Wenn der falsche materielle Sinn durch geistiges Verständnis berichtigt wird, werden menschliche Probleme recht gelöst.

Manche, die vom Bösen, von Krankheit, Leiden und Streit umgeben zu sein scheinen, mögen ihre Fähigkeit zu beweisen, daß Gott eine immergegenwärtige Hilfe ist, bezweifeln. Aber das Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft zeigt, wie wir unsere göttlich verliehene Fähigkeit, Harmonie zu beweisen, anwenden können. Diese Wissenschaft erklärt die wahre Art Gottes und des Menschen und zerstört so im einzelnen Bewußtsein den Nebel der Unwissenheit, der die vollkommene Schöpfung zu verbergen scheint.

Das Wissen, daß Gott das immergegenwärtige göttliche Gemüt ist, ist für einen, der krank oder in Gefahr ist, eine praktische Hilfe. Die Sinne mögen dafür zeugen, daß er an einer Krankheit leide; oder es mag scheinen, daß er sich in großer Gefahr befinde oder von Feinden umgeben sei. Aber wissenschaftliches oder wahres Denken ändert den Augenschein, und die Krankheit und die Gefahr erweisen sich als machtlos. Krankheit, Leiden und Gefahr sind ebensowenig ein Teil der Schöpfung Gottes, wie ein Rechenfehler ein Teil der Mathematik ist. Der Irrtum, daß zwei und zwei fünf sei, hat keine Wirklichkeit und kann schlimme Wirkungen nur so lange hervorzubringen scheinen, wie er für wahr gehalten wird.

Da Gott der unendliche Geist ist, ist Er überall gegenwärtig; und in Seiner Gegenwart herrschen Harmonie, Tätigkeit, Friede und Freiheit. Wenn wir beständig wissen, daß Krankheit und aller Irrtum die Folge des falschen Sinnes des Daseins als materiell sind, und daß sie nicht in der Wahrheit des Seins inbegriffen sind, erhebt sich das Denken über die Krankheit. Dann beginnen wir die große Tatsache zu verstehen, daß Harmonie wirklich und unantastbar ist, während Disharmonie unwirklich ist. In zahllosen Fällen haben Christliche Wissenschafter in der ganzen Welt bewiesen, daß die Erkenntnis harmonischen Lebens die Kranken heilt und Harmonie wiederherstellt.

Als eine junge Mutter ihrem Söhnchen, das an einer heftigen Halskrankheit litt, zu helfen versuchte, dachte sie an folgende Worte Mary Baker Eddys im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 495): „Wenn dich die Illusion von Krankheit oder Sünde in Versuchung führt, dann klammere dich fest an Gott und Seine Idee. Laß nichts als Sein Gleichnis in deinen Gedanken weilen. Laß weder Furcht noch Zweifel deinen klaren Sinn und dein ruhiges Vertrauen trüben, daß die Erkenntnis des harmonischen Lebens—wie Leben ewiglich ist—jeden schmerzvollen Sinn oder jede Annahme von dem, was Leben nicht ist, zu zerstören vermag".

Indem sie über diese Worte nachdachte, hielt sie an dem Gedanken fest, daß der Mensch das wahre Gleichnis Gottes, des unendlichen Geistes, des allharmonischen Lebens, der grenzenlosen Liebe ist. Sie war überzeugt, daß ihre demütige und standhafte Erkenntnis der Gegenwart Gottes den schmerzhaften Zustand oder die Krankheit, die wirklich und anmaßend schien, zerstören würde. Und so erwies es sich auch; denn bald besserte sich der Zustand des Kindes, und am nächsten Morgen war es gesund.

Um Gottes immergegenwärtige Hilfe für uns in Anspruch zu nehmen, müssen wir unser Denken auf den Geist gründen, d. h. wir müssen von der Grundlage der geistigen Tatsachen des Seins aus folgern. Denken, daß Gott weniger als der ewige Vater-Mutter sei, heißt in einem Nebel—einem falschen Sinn des Daseins—weilen; während Ihn als den unendlichen Geist verstehen, sich Seiner immergegenwärtigen Hilfe bewußt sein heißt.

Der materielle Sinn erkennt Gott nicht. Nur durch den geistigen Sinn werden wir Seine Nähe und Fürsorge gewahr. Es kann einer großen Reichtum besitzen; wenn er aber von dessen Verfügbarkeit keine Kenntnis hat, wird er keinen Gebrauch davon machen. So müssen wir uns der Allheit Gottes bewußt werden, um Seine Gegenwart zu beweisen. Geistiger Fortschritt schließt das Ausdrücken göttlicher Eigenschaften wie Demut, Freundlichkeit, Barmherzigkeit und Wachsamkeit in sich. Durch Betätigung dieser Eigenschaften im täglichen Leben ersetzen wir irrige Annahmen durch geistige Begriffe. So verstehen und beweisen wir, daß Gott eine immergegenwärtige Hilfe ist, oder wie der Psalmist sagt (Ps. 46, 2): „Gott ist unsre Zuversicht und Stärke, eine Hilfe in den großen Nöten".

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1940

$127,000 Pay Claim Filed For Boston Redcaps

Charging that the Boston Terminal Company—operators of the South Station—has been violating the Wages and Hours law, George E. Roewer, counsel for the International Brotherhood of Redcaps, an independent labor organization, announced today that he had filed claims totaling $127,000 in back wages for 75 porters employed at the South Station.

Mr. Roewer, in his charge, alleges that $62,000 is due the porters in back salaries and $65,000 is owed to them for overtime.

The Redcaps claim that they have not been paid in accordance with the Wages and Hours Law. Up until October of last year the law specified that porters receive a minimum hourly wage of 25 cents for an eight-hour day. After October a five-cents increase was granted, making the hourly wage 30 cents and the day's wage $2.40. But the porters haven't, according to their story, been receiving any salaries. Yet, they say, the company has requested them to sign statements to the effect that they have been receiving regular wages.

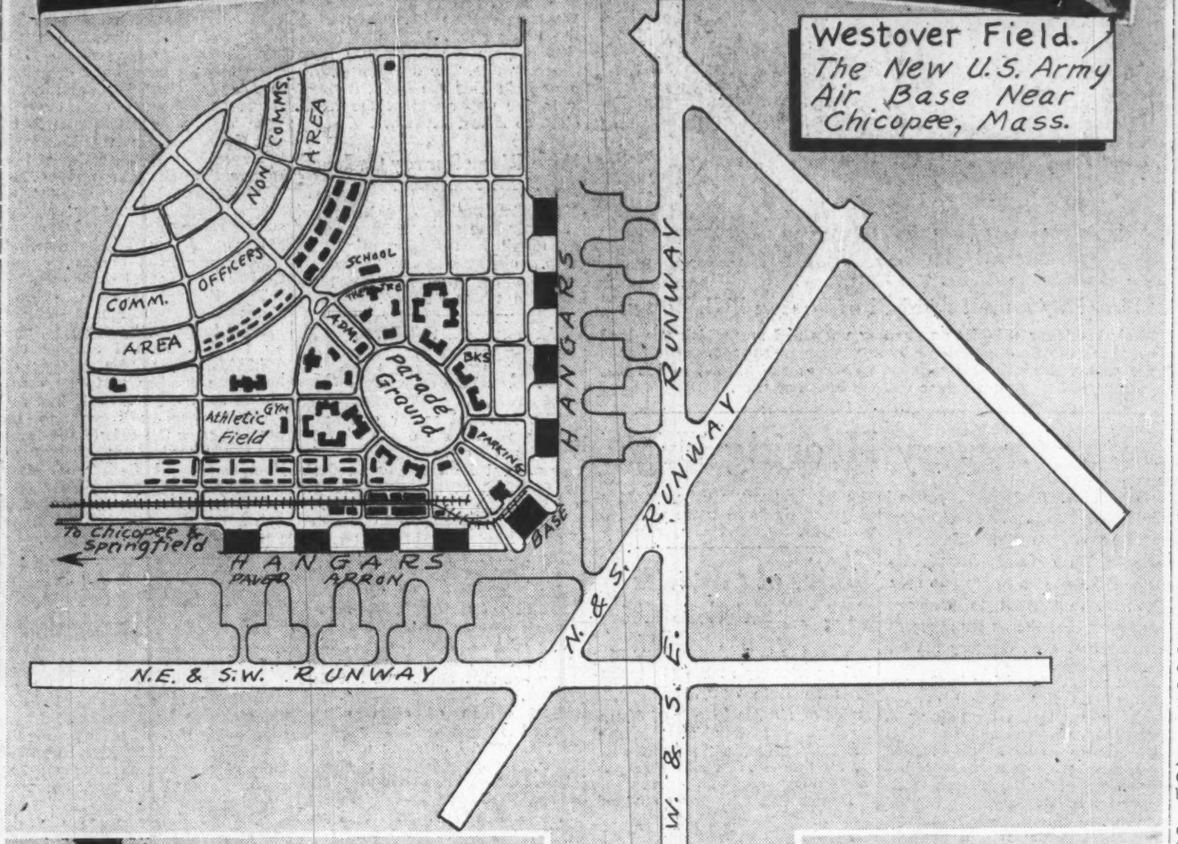
Thomas H. Eliot, Regional Director Wages and Hours Division, Department of Labor in Boston, said that he had received complaints of violations of the Wages and Hours Law as far as minimum wage was concerned in regard to the payment of Redcaps employed at the South Station. Mr. Eliot said that his department would make an immediate investigation. He did not say what action would be taken against the Boston Terminal Company.

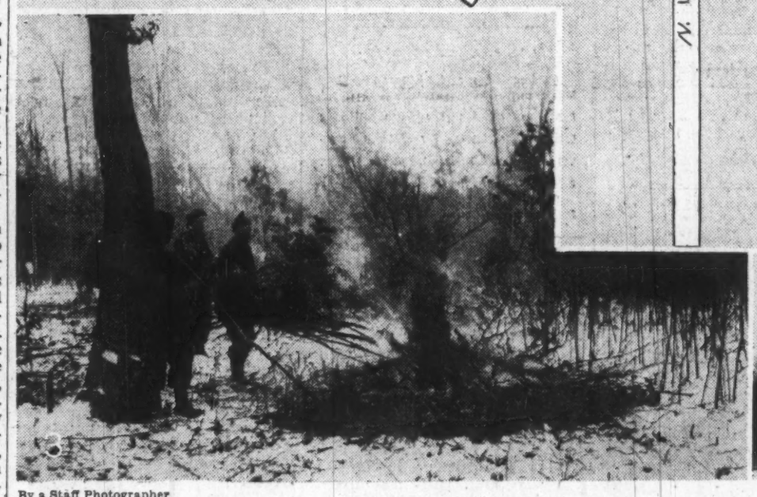
He pointed, however, to the legal action taken recently in Cincinnati in which the Government charged the Union Terminal Company there of violating the Wages and Hours Law by failing to pay minimum wages and falsifying records. Mr. Eliot said that the Government contended in this case that tips were not accepted as wages even if tips were in excess of the minimum wage set up by the Wages and Hours Act.

The action taken in Cincinnati has resulted in favor of the Redcaps, Mr. Eliot said, and porters there are receiving $2 a day. Passengers must pay 10 cents a bag, the money being turned over to the Terminal Company.

A similar suit is being carried on in Cleveland where the Government charges that the operator of the Cleveland Union railroad station "intimidated through threat of discharge, approximately 65 porters and coerced them into falsely reporting amounts received in tips and other remunerations as greater than the legal minimums."

U. S. Army Air Base Begins to Take Form





By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Chicopee, Mass., Where Work Is Rushed

(1) H. O. Crow, upper left, administrative assistant to Major M. A. McFadden, right, who is in command of the Constructing Quartermasters Corps at Westover Field, near Chicopee, Mass., goes over some plans for the new Northeast Army Air Base, for which nearly $4,000,000 has already been allocated. (2) The near zero cold encourages brisk action on the part of some 1,500 WPA workers clearing the air base's 4,200 acres. (3) Brush and trees are burned as the ground is cleared for the Army's largest Northeastern air base. (4) In this old farmhouse the Army is taking 24-hour observations on wind direction and velocity. The map in center shows the layout for the Air Base.

Work Rushed on Air Base For U. S. Army at Chicopee

Continued from Page 1

gram, which includes 6,000 new planes, thousands of new pilots, and new air bases at Tampa, Fla., the Panama Canal, Puerto Rico, Sacramento, Calif., and Ogden, Utah.

It will be a link, because under the present Army air theory each of these fields is to be equipped so as to serve as a supply, repair and operations headquarters for the entire concentration of air force, if needed. In other words, should—by some stretch of the Wellesian imagination—an enemy attack squadron fly into the Northeastern United States, the Chicopee base would not only direct its own complement of 1,000 or more planes, but would also serve as operations base for defense squadrons moved into this area from the other fields.

Through establishments of these bases, and the establishment of communications systems with other New England air fields, the Army expects to make the most of the extreme and speedy flexibility offered by the modern airplane.

Air Attacks

How seriously the threat of air attack from without our borders is to be taken is, of course, just one of those things. The United States Army itself is believed to have no bombers capable of more than a 3,000 mile flight. How effective it would be at that range is not publicly known.

Eugene E. Wilson, Senior Vice-President of the United Aircraft Corporation, who formerly commanded the United States fleet's battle air force, and probably knows as much about long range transocean flying ships and their construction as anybody, recently said it was possible to build an airplane that could cross the Atlantic and return with a full complement of bombs.

Doubtless these are factors which influenced the decision to build the Northeast Airbase. Also a factor, no doubt, was the idea of making the Army's air resources available in any attempt to invade Canada or the United States by sea.

However, these war-like considerations seem remote to a visitor looking over the field today. There have been times in the past when the Connecticut resounded to the war cries of Indians swooping down from Canada and of Colonial fighters making their way up the River, but never has the area seemed so quiet as it now is under its deep blanket of snow.

In an old schoolhouse near the field, Major McFadden and his administrative assistant, H. O. Crow, have their businesslike offices. There are no uniforms or guns in sight, only maps, typewriters, telephones and ordinary steel office furniture.

No Secrecy

Nor is there an air of secrecy. Your questions are frankly and pleasantly answered until you get into the realm of air defense theory and then they calmly say they just don't know the answers, that they are only interested in building an efficient, comfortable base for some 1,500 men and officers. They stress how much their project resembles building a whole city right up on farmlands and uncleared woods. They emphasize how much peacetime revenue this project will bring the near-by communities, including Springfield.

Out on the field, they have taken over an old farmhouse and set up a meteorological station to gather data on the direction of the winds and their velocity. This data will influence the positions of the runways, locations of the houses, etc.

When you step out of this house you will see, almost as far as the eye can reach, from East to West, smoke rising from a series of fires. If you walk up through the snow you will find WPA workers organized into groups of about 40, hacking away all small brush down below the snow line, chopping down the big trees, sawing them up and throwing them in the fires.

No WPA jokes apply here. The temperature encourages brisk work, and the Army sets a daily quota.

Not all the trees are being cut down. Some have been tagged and will remain as part of the park which the Army plans for a portion of its large field. Some of the land, too, will be used for tennis courts and, probably, a golf course.

Special Session Possible In Redistricting Wrangle

If the Supreme Judicial Court rules unconstitutional the Senatorial and Councilor Redistricting Act adopted by the 1939 Republican-controlled Legislature and now challenged by Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General, a special session of the Legislature will be called to set up a new redistricting olan, it was learned today from sources close to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Mr. Dever yesterday filed a petition in the Supreme Court challenging the constitutionality of the law which he claims constituted "the most vicious example of gerrymandering ever perpetrated in the history of Massachusetts."

The Governor, asked to comment on Mr. Dever's action, today declared, "It is kind of late. Why d idn't he do it sooner?"

The Legislature passed the redistricting act more than six months ago.

The Governor said that when the bill came before him for his signature it "seemed sufficiently proper so that I thought the bill justified my signature. I went over the matter carefully at that time."

Opinions At Variance

Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Republican, of Lexington, President of the Senate, today expressed the opinion that if the Court set aside the Redistricting Act the Senators in 1940 would be elected under the old districts. However, other legal experts at the State House claimed the old districts went out of existence in January, 1939, and new districts had to be established.

These same experts insist that if the act passed by the 1939 Legislature is ruled unconstitutional, a new act must be passed by a special session, setting up new districts, or the State's 40 Senators must be elected at large.

Republican leaders, including Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State; Senator Cotton and Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, Chairman of the Recess Commission, which studied the redistricting problem, conferred today to prepare for a court defense of the Redistricting Act.

Petition Cites Instances

The Court was asked by the Attorney General to restrain Mr. Cook from printing any ballots based upon the 1939 redistricting.

Mr. Dever charged the redistricting was a plan "to contrive the division of the State so that the Democratic voters would be deprived of their just representation."

The Attorney General insisted that properly redistricted the State would be represented by 20 Republicans and 20 Democrats, but that under the new redistricting the Republican strength, based upon 1938 election figures, would be 29 compared to 11 Democratic Senators, an immediate loss of three Democratic Senators as compared with the 1939-40 Legislature.

Although the unit for each district was 46,184 legal voters, the Attorney General stated that 12 districts, eight now represented by Republicans, three by Democrats, and one a new district, were given voter totals ranging from 5 to 13 per cent more than the unit figure. Thirteen other districts, he continued, eight represented by Republicans, three by Democrats, and two of them new districts, have voter totals 5 to 12 per cent less than the unit. In another district, he said, the voters total 17 per cent less than the 46,184 unit.

Cites Five Instances

Those districts having more than the unit voter total, he added, are denied full representation, while in the districts having fewer voters than the unit the voters "have a preponderating power in the Senate."

The Attorney General also asserted there was an obvious attempt on the part of the Republican Legislature to violate the constitutional provisions that not more than two counties shall be included in a single district. Furthermore he charged that "shifting of cities and towns and wards from one district to another in order to render ineffective Democratic strength and to increase the effectiveness of Republican strength is manifest throughout the state."

On the latter charge Mr. Dever cited five specific examples.

Among the instances cited by Mr. Dever to show county splitting was effected "without any reasonable justification or necessity" were inclusion of parts of Bristol and Norfolk Counties in the First Bristol district; parts of Essex and Middlesex Counties in the Fourth Essex district; parts of Middlesex, Norfolk, and Worcester Counties in the Middlesex and Norfolk district, and several other multi-county districts.

Can't Defend Respondent

The Attorney General cited his own city of Cambridge as a "conspicuous instance of improper uniting of parts of counties."

He stated the City has 44,265 voters, a total sufficient in size to constitute a single district. Nevertheless, he added, "the City has been divided and parts of it combined into five Senatorial districts, three of which cross county lines."

An interesting result of the Dever petition is that Mr. Cook is made the respondent in the case and therefore cannot be defended by the Attorney General who ordinarily defends state officials in court. Mr. Cook is expected to obtain his own counsel, who will be made a special Assistant Attorney General.

Bay State C. I. O. to Convene On Stand in Fall Elections

A special convention of the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations to formulate the organization's political stand in the fall elections will probably be held in September, Michael F. Widman, Jr., retiring President of the State Council of the C. I. O., declared today.

"It is doubtful," Mr. Widman stated, "if resolutions concerning candidates for State offices will be introduced at our annual convention at Worcester this week end, as many of the candidates are not known at this time."

A resolution opposing the re-election of Senator David I. Walsh (D), who incurred C. I. O. hostility when he introduced amendments to the Wagner Labor Relations Act about a year ago, may be adopted at the special convention in the fall, the retiring President said. Much could happen in the meantime to change the C. I. O.'s attitude about the Senator, however, he explained.

Although the question of a third term for President Roosevelt looms large as an issue at the convention which begins tomorrow Mr. Widman said he expected no "fireworks." There may be a difference of opinion between member unions of the C. I. O., but there is slight possibility that a serious breach on the issue will occur.

The convention, which organization officials feel will be the largest yet held by the C. I. O. in Massachusetts, will be asked to consider a long list of resolutions in addition to one indorsing a third term.

Two resolutions were ready for the resolution committee today to keep the United States from involvement in foreign wars. One urged the convention to go on record as opposing any foreign alliance or agreement that would tend to draw the country into war. The other called upon the United States to refuse loans to Finland and other belligerents as a step toard preventing this country's involvement.

Another resolution will ask the convention to go on record as opposed to Fascism, Naziism, and Communism in an effort to counteract the frequently heard charges that the C. I. O. is Communistic. President Roosevelt will be asked in another resolution to call a conference of labor, business, agriculture, and government to consider the Nation's number one problem—unemployment.

Resolutions endorsing John L. Lewis's proposal for a joint convention of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. at which the two organizations would effect a merger, and another urging a government investigation of profiteering in the necessities of life, will be submitted to the convention.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has accepted the State organization's invitation to speak at the Friday night mass meeting preceding the formal opening of the convention. Other speakers on Friday night will include George Baldanzi, International Representative of the Textile Workers Union; David MacDonald, National Secretary-Treasurer of the Steel Workers' Union, and Allan S. Haywood, Director of Organization of the C. I. O. at Washington.

On Saturday, Louis E. Rode, Chairman of the New York City Construction Workers District Council, and Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, are scheduled to speak.

Attorney General Paul A. Dever and Thomas Eliot, Regional Director of the Wages and Hour Division of the C. I. O., will be speakers on Sunday. Sidney Hillman, national head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, is expected to speak at one of the sessions.

'Till Leap Year Gives It '29'; Gets Old Time Again in Line

February 29, 1940: It is the coming-of-age anniversary of Frederic, pirate of Penzance. As W. S. Gilbert (and Sullivan) explained, this handsome young man was in 1867 apprenticed to the pirate king until his 21st birthday, and sang:

". . . I was born in Leap Year, and that birthday
Will not be reached by me until 1940."

Today, therefore, Frederic may return to claim his Mabel, and the date which to Gilbert seemed so fantastically remote has at last arrived and finds his lyrics as lively as they were in 1880.

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Today is the day the calendar declares its quadrennial extra-dividend of an additional 24 hours. In 3,163 years it will be necessary to have two leap-year days, for the calendar is short each year even under the present system by .000284 days, and has lost 14 minutes already since 1582.

These are the days which tradition provides for girls to take the initiative in marriage proposals. All of which harks back to that day in 1228 when Parliament made it expensive for a man to refuse a maid in leap year, issuing the decree that:

It is statut and ordaint that during the rein of hir blissit Mageste Margaret, for ilk yeare knowne as lepe yeare, ilk mayden ladye of bothe highe and lowe estate schal have liberte to bispoke ye man she likes. Gif he refuses to tak hir to bee his wyf he schal be mulct in ye sum of ane hundrit pundes, or less, as his estait may be, except and alwais gif he can make it appeare that he is betrothit to anither woman, then schal he be free.

Farther Back

But leap-year day goes back much farther than 1228, in fact a monument discovered at Tanis Egypt 75 years ago bore a lengthy inscription in Egyptian and Greek setting forth the reason why Ptolemy Euergetes commanded that from 238 B. C. onward a "festival day for the good-doing gods" should be added every four years "so that the case may not arise that some of the winter festivals should be observed in the summer and some of the summer festivals shall not in the future be celebrated in winter."

But this attempt to insert a leap-year day every four years failed because of opposition by the Egyptian priests. Actual introduction didn't come for more than 200 years when Julius Caesar, combining scientific interest with military conquest, adopted the superior Egyptian method of calendar calculation as a stepping stone for abolishing absurdities in the Roman system.

Were Insufficient

But even the corrections of the Julian calendar were insufficient to last, for by the 16th century the fact that the Julian calendar was .0078 days too long each year had made a substantial difference in the observances of religious festivals. Pope Gregory XIII took the advice of the astronomer Clavius and established our present system.

No very satisfactory explanation has ever been found as to why leap year is called "leap." The name is really a misnomer for there is actually no real leap in the calendar. There would be if leap year were a day shorter than ordinary years instead of a day longer.

Governor Is to Investigate Charlestown Electric Rates

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today that he will investigate electric rates charged by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company in a section of Charlestown, and that if he finds it requires further study, he will refer the matter to the State Public Utilities Commission.

The Governor's statement was made in response to a letter which he received from State Representative James P. McDevitt (D), of Boston, calling upon him to launch an investigation of electric rates in the portion of Charlestown served by the Gas Company—as successor to the Charlestown Gas and Electric Company—with current purchased from the Boston Edison Company.

Mr. McDevitt based his letter upon a release by the Federal Power Commission after a survey of electric rates in cities of 50,000 or more population. In a list of rates in the 500-kilowatt-hour category, Tacoma, Wash., was lowest with a rate of $5.30, and this particular section of Charlestown was highest with a rate of $17.10.

Alan Cunningham, treasurer of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, in commenting on Mr. McDevitt's letter, declared that the comparison was unfair since the company had no electric customers on this rate in Charlestown. This rate, he said, was known as the electric water heating rate, and in Charlestown the company was able to furnish gas for an equivalent service at a much lower rate.

Mr. Cunningham also drew attention to Federal dam projects in the State of Washington, which, he intimated, might have resulted in lowering the cost of electricity in that section.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Little Foxes," starring Tallulah Bankhead. Presented by Herman Shumin. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Margin for Error," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers, with Doris Dudley, and directed by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
Walter Huston in "A Passenger to Bali," by Ellis St. Joseph. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:40, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Smashing the Money Ring." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Barricade," with Alice Faye and Warner Baxter. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Swanee River," with Don Ameche. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.

Exeter—
"Married and in Love," with Alan Marshal and Barbara Read. 2:10, 5, 8. Also "Swanee River," with Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 3:25, 6:20, 9:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "The Man Who Wouldn't Talk," with Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." "March of Time." 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney, "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—
"The Saint's Double," with George Sanders. 11:24 a. m., 2:33, 5:42, 8:50. "Little Old New York," with Alice Faye and Fred MacMurray. 9:35 a. m., 12:44, 3:56, 7:02, 10:11.

Metropolitan—
"The Story of Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet," with Edward G. Robinson. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Granny Get Your Gun," featuring May Robson. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes." 9:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Chasing Trouble," with Frankie Darro. 10:48 a. m., 2:39, 6:30, 10:03. Stage: Saul Grauman & Co., Cull Richards, Joe & Jane McKenna, and Four Squires. 1:17, 5:08, 8:59.

Scollay and Modern—
"Balalaika," with Nelson Eddy. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:50. Also "The Earl of Chicago," with Robert Montgomery. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Brother Rat and a Baby," with Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. Also "The Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou.

South Station Theater—
Robert Benchley in "That Inferior Feeling." Hannes Schneider's "Ski Chase," "Topnotch Tennis," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tommorrow: "March of Time," "Mechanics Illustrated," "Going Places," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50. Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes." 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
"The Invisible Man Returns," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05. Also "Danger on Wheels," with Richard Arlen and Andy Devine, 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9.

Telepix Cinema—
Bob Benchley in "That Inferior Feeling"; Alaska, travelogue: Peter Smith; Francis Carroll's orchestra; Donald Duck and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m., till midnight. Tomorrow: "March of Time"; Virgin Islands, travelogue; Frankie Master's Orchestra; U. S. Treasury; Cartoons; and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. until midnight.

Tremont—
"Lady of the Tropics," with Hedy Lamarr and Robert Taylor. Also "Imitation of Life," with Claudette Colbert. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray in "Remember the Night." 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Remember the Night," with Fred MacMurray and Barbara Stanwyck. 12:55, 4:35, 8:20. Also "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. Tomorrow: "A Child is Born." Also "Swanee River," with Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"It Happened One Night," with Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable. Also Victor McLaglen in "The Informer." Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Sanders Theater—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Egyptian Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—
Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Kousnevitzky, conductor. Jan Smeterlin, piano soloist. 2:30

Radio—Page 12

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Friday probably light snow; not so cold tonight, with minimum temperature in middle or upper 20's; gentle northerly winds, becoming variable tonight and moderate southwesterly Friday.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by light snow Friday in southwest portion; somewhat warmer tonight in the interior.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight, followed by light snow Friday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by light snow Friday; warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Decreasing northerly winds becoming gently variable tonight, moderate southwesterly Friday; broken clouds tonight followed by light snow in north portion and rain or snow in south portion Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	21	21	New Orleans	60	58
Chicago	30	30	New York	23	23
Denver	41	39	Norfolk	37	37
Helena	32	32	Philadelphia	27	27
Kansas City	35	31	St. Louis	27	27
Los Angeles	53	53	San Francisco	52	49
Miami	58	54	Washington	36	36
Minneapolis	21	14			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Feb. 29.
B—Minimum, Feb. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:14 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Friday, 4:30 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:03 p. m.

Ancient Art From Bombay Captures Modern Beauties

It is a long way from Bombay to Boston, and the Maine sleigh bells that jingle over the green door on quaint Beacon Hill give small hint that an art of old India flourishes within. Not until you have climbed the steep stairs to the studio and Mrs. May Lowell Kimball brings them out for display—scarfs, negligees, hostess gowns, bags—do you feel the breath of India.

In exotic colors on diaphanous fabrics, Mrs. Kimball tells the story of India in a secret process of dyeing which she learned from a Parsee woman who came to Boston from far away Bombay. And Mrs. Kimball says that so far as she is aware she is the only person in the United States who knows this process, the rudiments of which she learned 13 years ago from the woman of India.

Hobby Became Vocation

It was at a time, relates Mrs. Kimball, when she urgently needed an interest—something to occupy her hands and her thought. The Parsee woman was here to study music, but having met Mrs. Kimball and knowing of her need, she spent her spare moments for one winter in teaching her Boston friend the ancient art that is passed from generation to generation in the land of the Hindus and the Moslems, but seldom out of their country. At first it was a hobby because Mrs. Kimball needed a hobby. Later it became a vocation because of the steadily growing demand for the things she made.

Mrs. Kimball describes it with intentional briefness as a process of "resist" dyeing with a definite design or outline, which is done without a brush or wax. The work is very hard and tedious, she says, and is not related at all to the common "tie-dye" method. One material which Mrs. Kimball uses a great deal is chiffon velvet. "They told me," she confided, "that to dye velvet in designs is most difficult—that, in fact, it could not be done. So that is why I did it," she said with a mischievous twinkle in her eye.

Inspiration From Beauty

Black on white is a combination rarely attempted by craftsmen because it requires the utmost skill to produce a perfect pattern. Mrs. Kimball has many pieces in black and white. To her obstacles are only challenges to achievement, and she has let none stand in her way.

Her inspiration for colors, Mrs Kimball gets from jewels and flowers, and from nature wherever it expresses itself in beauty. A scarf in chiffon velvet, for instance, might be in bitter-sweet and brown; a hostess gown in American beauty and deep blue; a negligee in turquoise and black. A scarf which Mrs. Kimball calls "smoke and flame" was "inspired by my fireplace in Maine," she states.

Builds From Origins

Mrs. Kimball not only mixes her own dyes and originates the patterns for her materials, but designs all of the capes, gowns, scarfs, and bags, as well. Each bag, for instance, is designed especially for the frame. These frames are imported; most of them are jeweled and the whole color scheme is worked out in harmony with the stones and their setting.

Mrs. Kimball, who is a master craftsman and member of the Society of Arts and Crafts in Boston, exhibits only at private showings. Traveling through New England in the summer, and to Florida in the winter, she has sold her things to people from all over the country. And they all echo the same thought, that they didn't know things like these could be obtained in the United States.

But perhaps Bombay is not so far from Boston, after all.

Learns Parsee Secret

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. May Lowell Kimball of Beacon Hill, Boston

Their fashioner exhibits an evening wrap and bag which she dyed by a secret process taught her by a Parsee woman from India. She is the only woman in this country, so far as she knows, to use this process, done without brush or wax.

Lightning Seeks Australia Record

The new SS. Lightning, one of the U. S. Maritime Commission units in its rehabilitation of the American merchant marine, is trying for a time record on her maiden trip to Australia, where she will pick up a part of a large shipment of wool for Boston. The Lightning is named after the old square rigger built by Donald McKay in 1854 which made a new world record on her maiden voyage and in one 24-hour run cleared 502 nautical miles.

The Lightning is expected to make 16 to 17 knots against the average of 10 for the older ships and to complete the voyage from Brisbane to Boston in 26 or 27 days. She will leave Brisbane March 15.

The steamer is in the service of the American Pioneer Line, recently taken over by the United States Lines.

Lyman Going to Hawaii

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Col. Albert K. B. Lyman, District Army Engineer at Boston, received orders today transferring him to duty in Hawaii. He was ordered to sail from New York about May 15. Colonel Lyman is a native of Hawaii, and lists Hilo as his home.

LAST DAY
TO ENROLL FOR
MID-WINTER
3 Months Membership $6.00
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON, MASS.

Later Gregory Hearing Urged

Joseph A. Scolponeti, counsel for Mrs. Margaret F. Gregory, member of the State Board of Registration of Hairdressers, today telegraphed a request to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to postpone for four weeks the ouster proceedings against Mrs. Gregory set for next Monday.

The removal hearing is the result of an investigation of the Hairdressers Board by Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance. Four charges, not yet made public, have been made against Mrs. Gregory.

The Scolponeti telegram was sent from Miami Beach, Fla. In the absence of Mr. Scolponeti, Mrs. Gregory's case is being handled by John T. Coan, an associate of Mr. Scolponeti.

Carroll L. Meins, Chief Secretary to Governor Saltonstall, said Mr. Coan has been notified that the hearing will start next Monday and declared there would be no delay.

Series of Portraits At 'Tech' Completed

With the unveiling of four portraits yesterday at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a series of studies in oils of distinguished engineers and natural scientists, presented to the Institute by the late Mr. and Mrs Henry A. Wise Wood, was completed.

Done by Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, Boston artist, the portraits are of Charles A. Stone and Edwin S. Wester, whose association in the engineering firm which bears their names began when they were students at Technology; the late Dr. Arthur D. Little, distinguished chemical engineer and Samuel F. F. Morse, inventor of the telegraph.

"I got a raise today!"

Good work. You had it coming.... But don't let it slip through your fingers!

Some of that extra money you'll save. Some you'll spend—to fix up the house, buy clothes you've needed, get things for the children. Advertising can help you select wisely.

The Christian Science Monitor is full of sound, helpful buying counsel. Read the advertisements carefully. Then you'll purchase with the foreknowledge that means *money saved* . . . and put *all* your salary to good use!

Bids Called For Channel Into Quincy

Bids for dredging about 32,700 cubic yards of material from Town River, Quincy, will be opened March 8, at the office of the United States Army Engineers in Boston. The project is expected to be completed within two months after the contract is awarded, it was announced today.

Dredging will be done from a point abreast the Town River Yacht Club to a point abreast of the Rolfe Yacht Company's yard, and will remove all material except ledge rock encountered in the shoal areas, to a depth of 24 feet at mean low water, for a distance of about 1,000 feet. It is part of the improvement in Town River authorized in the Rivers and Harbors Act approved Aug. 26, 1937, which will permit coastwise vessels to move almost into the center of Quincy.

Town River is a small tidal stream about two miles long, lying within the limits of the city of Quincy, and is a tributary of Weymouth Fore River, entering the latter about 1,500 feet down stream from the Weymouth Fore River Bridge. The dredging work, for which bids are being invited, is in the upper end of the river, close to Broad Meadows.

Fore River Survey Ordered

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Major Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Army Engineers, ordered today a detailed re-examination of Weymouth Fore River, Massachusetts, where local interests have asked a wider channel.

Worcester Man In Marshal Post

The Harvard senior class yesterday went to the polls in its traditional class election and named Phi Beta Kappa students to four out of the eight elective offices.

Thomas B. Healey of Worcester, Phil C. Neal of Oak Park, Ill., and Erriest J. Sargeant of Spokane, Wash., gained the three important class Marshal posts. Tudor Gardiner of Gardiner, Maine, was elected Orator and Garfield H. Horn of Long Beach, Calif., Class Poet. Healey, Neal, Gardiner, and Horn are all members of Phi Beta Kappa.

The names of other officers elected in yesterday's balloting are: Leonard C. Holvik of Elbow Lake, Minn., Chorister; Donald McD. D. Thurber of Grosse Point, Mich., Treasurer, and Edward C. K. Read of Villanova, Penn., Odist.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m. — "Understanding Music," transcribed.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Visiting American Colleges."
7:30 p. m.—"Understand Music," Dr. Donald P. Grout, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—The World of Art.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program especially for Brazil.

Too Much Snow Calls Off Carnival

In previous years it has been because of lack of snow snow that Quincy's St. Moritz winter carnival was cancelled. This year, however, officials have called off the event because the two recent storms have piled up too much snow.

Clarence H. Trask, President of St. Moritz, ordered plans dropped for the 1940 carnival at a meeting of the directors because drifts are six feet high in places and no immediate assistance could be given by officials to clear sections for ice skating. Skating has usually been featured at the winter carnical.

Tricks Found In Hurricane Timber Sale

Telltale pitch rings around cuts in timber supposedly felled by the 1938 hurricane have indicated to officials of the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration that some owners have been bringing in freshly felled logs, and as a result 50 contracts with owners have been cancelled by the Federal Government, it was disclosed today by V. C. Isler, Chief of the Information Division of the Administration.

This number, Mr. Isler pointed out, however, is very small in comparison with the 12,272 agreements which have been drawn by the Government with timber owners.

The Federal Government has about 75,000,000 more feet of lumber to truck, he reported, and up to Feb. 24 had already cut 665,500,000 feet. The cutting of hurricane lumber is to be completed soon after May 1, but the Federal agencies expect to be operating for the sale of the lumber purchased from owners of hurricane-felled timber for two or three years more.

The price paid for the timber is based on the average for three years prior to the hurricane.

Milk Regulation Protest in Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts submitted to the Senate today a petition he said was signed by 15,000 Boston residents protesting against Federal regulation of the Boston milk market area. He said the program was "raising prices."

The signatures were sent to Senator Walsh by Joel W. Eastman on behalf of the Greater Boston Milk Distributors Committee. Most of the signatures, Senator Walsh said, were those of housewives and were obtained by milk drivers for various milk dealers in Boston.

Mr. Eastman requested that the Senate Agricultural Committee consider the petition and either enact corrective legislation or refer the petition to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch....	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club".....
5:15	"Billy and Betty"..	Ireene Wicker, songs....	"Midstream": drama ..	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"In Hollywood" ...	"Gene and Glenn".....	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch....	"The O'Neills": drama..	"Little Orphan Annie"...	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment...	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	Talk; music; weather...	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review....
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports..	Talks; music	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Salon Orchestra .....
6:45	Today in Europe...	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous" .	Sports and music.....	Sport comment .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Frank Simone's Orch....
7:15	Movie comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	"I Love a Mystery".....	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service .....
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	"Massachusetts 'on the March": drama	Sports Writers' Quiz.... Sports Writers' Quiz....	"Unsung Americans"... "Curtain Calls"	Pete Herman's Orchestra Variety Musicale .....
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket": questions; answers	Musical Americana; choir and orchestra....	George Jessel Celebrity Program; guests; orch.	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Fireside Time" .....
8:15	"Strange as It Seems": war news	Joe Penner; Jacques Renard's Orchestra ...	"Those We Love": dramatic sketch	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	The Staley Players: dramatization .....
8:30					American Legion speaker
8:45					
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Leapday Program: questions; answers	"Good News of 1940": Edward Arnold, m. c.;	Special FM and regular broadcast relays	"Pages From the Classical Album" .....
9:15					
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	America's Town Meeting: "Should Contro-	Hanley Stafford; Fanny Brice; orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orch.... Xavier Cugat's Orch....	"Pages From the Classical Album" .....
9:45					
10:00	Glen Miller's Or...	versial Subjects Be Discussed in Schools?"...	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Brian Donlevy; Vronsky and Babin, pianists; orch....	Jerry Livingstone's Orch.	News Service .....
10:15	How to Make Money.	Florence Wyman; Tom		News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	Thomas; orchestra		Henry Weber's Orchestra; vocalists	Jose Martinez' Orch....
10:45	Talk; weather				Clarence Williams' Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Hockey reports	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15	"Master Works on the Air"	"Music You Want".....	Weather Service	Bob Chester's Orchestra.	Frank Simone's Orch....
11:30	M. Ayres' Orch....	"Music You Want".....	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Frank Gagen's Orch....	"Day's End" .....
11:45		"Music You Want".....	Charles Barnett's Orch.	McFarland Twins' Orch.	News Service .....

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn;	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Top o' the Morning	comedy, songs, patter..	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie".....	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	.....
8:00	Today in Europe...	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists...	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs....	News Service .....
8:15	Shopping talk		Local news; weather....	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:30	Jimmie and Dick..	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists...	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:45	"Tunes": music ...		"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ...
9:00	"Food Magician" ..	News; "As You Like It".	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs..	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15	American School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"; Don McNeill, m. c.; soloists; orchestra.	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30			"Alice Blair"; sketch....	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy".....
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake"; sketch..	"Concert Miniatures" ..	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly.	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"..	"Musical Early Edition"	Al Rawley .....
10:15	Myrt and Marge...	"This Day Is Ours"...	'John's Other Wife': sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Organesque" .....
10:30	"Hilltop House" ...	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Just Plain Bill: sketch..	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"..
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream": sketch ..	"Woman in White".....	"Choir Loft": organ....	"Shopping With You"..
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson....	"David Harum": sketch.	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Jean Harper, songs .....
11:15	"Life Begins": sk..	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": sketch..	"Buckeye Four"	"Symphony in Jazz"....
11:30	Big Sister: sketch.	Jack Berch's Boys.....	"Against the Storm"....	Highlights, Halftones ...	"Lost and Found".....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"....	Radio Garden Club.....	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk...	News; talk; "Checkerboard Time"; stocks...	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"		"The O'Neills": sketch..	Agricultural talk	Studio program .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: Walter	"Singin Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	"Musicalogues" .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..		"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"...
1:00	"The Goldbergs" ..	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News ..	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	"Life Beautiful" ..	"Ellen Randolph": sk...	"Listen to the Band"...	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"It Happened in 1915"...	Song recital .....
1:45	"Road of Life".....	"Harvey and Dell": sk...	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Basketball Luncheon ...	"Let Us Dance".....
2:00	Lanny Ross, songs..	NBC Music Appreciation Hour: Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor ...	"Betty and Bob".....	News Service	"Front Page Drama"...
2:15	"Joyce Jordan" ...		"Grimm's Daughter"...	El Paseo Troubadours..	"Sing Song Time".....
2:30	"Your Family": sk.		"Valiant Lady": drama.	Hawaiian Villagers	Shirley Mason, songs....
2:45	"Your Son and I"..	Music Appreciat'n Hour	Betty Crocker	"Musical Album"	News Service .....
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Harvard - Georgetown University debate on the Socialization of Medicine	Western Serenade .....
3:15	Listen to the Band	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..		"Melody Mart" .....
3:30	News Service	Variety Program	Pepper Young's Family.		"Melody Mart" .....
3:45	"In Record Time"..	News; weather	"Vic and Sade": sketch.		Organ Concert .....
4:00	"In Record Time" .	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk..	"Hits and Encores"...	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	Harvard Program ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	"Alice in Wonderland"...	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sk....	College Choir	"Consolairs" .....
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news....	"Young Widder Brown"...	"Book a Week"	Musicale .....
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch ...	"Girl Alone": drama ...	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club".....
5:15	"Billy and Betty"..	"Name It and Take It"..	"Midstream": drama ...	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn".....	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch....	"The O'Neills": drama..	"Little Orphan Annie"...	News Service .....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather...	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports..	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Salon Orchestra .....
6:45	Today in Europe..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports and music.....	Sport comment .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Inauguration of 1940 International Ice Patrol "The Revelers" ..... "Dinner Dance"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Frank Simone's Orch....
7:15	"Lum and Abner"...		"I Love a Mystery".....	"Adrian Sings"	News Service .....
7:30	"Professor Quiz": questions; answers		"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45			"Stage Door Memories".		The Gauchos .....
8:00	Kate Smith Hour: dramatic sketch; Abott and Costello; orch.; news.	"This Amazing America": quiz program.. Carson Robison and His Buckaroos	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	"Quixie Doodle Contest"; Col. Stoopnagle Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	"Melodie Moods" ..... "Melodie Moods" ..... Variety Musicale ..... Variety Musicale .....
8:15					
8:30					
8:45					
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch ..	"Plantation Party"; vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.... B. U. Radio Institute....	"Pages From the Classical Album" .....
9:15					
9:30	"First Nighter"; dramatization	"What Would You Have Done?"; quiz show....	"What's My Name"; quiz program	"Comedy by George Beatty"; songs; orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album" .....
9:45					
10:00	"Grand Central Station"; drama ..	Network sports	Rudy Vallee Alumni Party	Raymond Gram Swing..	News Service .....
10:15		Network sports		News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.....
10:30	Robert L. Ripley; vocalist; orchestra.	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines"; Human Nature in Action	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	California Ramblers ....
10:45		Network sports		Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	Al Golden's Orchestra...
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather....	News Service	The Airliners	"Sportoscope" .....
11:15	Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	The Airliners	Frank Simone's Orch....
11:30	Sports; "Master Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Atlanta Salutes the Byrd Expedition	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Day's End" .....
11:45		"The Music You Want"		Gene Krupa's Orchestra	News Service .....

German Fairs to Seek Trade Despite Beleaguered Border

Foreign Trade Flashes

Germany's international fairs and expositions, planned to be held despite the war, are considered of more importance now than in normal times, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. These events rank among the nation's most valuable aids for maintaining contact with neighboring countries, in opinion of the German Government, Mr. Smith states.

During the World War, the famous Leipzig Fair was able to keep to its regular schedule of spring and fall showings, without interruption. Leipzig is expected to play an even greater role during the present conflict, in view of the direct German interest in its immense southeastern hinterland. Others fairs or expositions are held at Breslau, Vienna, Cologne, Koenigsberg, and Prague. As long as these important fairs can be maintained, German merchants feel that they will be assured of a good hearing for their wares and German exporters will continue to enjoy a profitable business.

Radio Versus Mines

Danish fishermen are warned by naval authorities to refrain from using radio transmitters in the vicinity of mine fields, Mr. Smith states. Investigations show that transmitters often induce electrical currents of sufficient strength to explode the mines.

Dried Apple Surplus

Export markets for fresh apples being cut off by the war, growers in Nova Scotia dried and canned more than twice as much as is normally done, so that the apple industry of Nova Scotia now faces the problem of finding a market for the processed fruit. The 1940 output of dried apples in Nova Scotia is estimated at 4,500 tons, against an average annual output of 2,000 tons. The year's production of canned apples is estimated at about 1,000,000 cases.

Argentina Wants Ships

Argentina is considering development of a national merchant marine, according to Mr. Smith. A special commission has been designated to make a comprehensive study of the subject. At present there is only an insignificant number of ocean-going vessels under the Argentine flag. Since the European war started, Mr. Smith said, shipping services available to Argentina have been scarce and slow. Freight rates and insurance costs have risen sharply, and Government officials believe that these factors place a definite handicap on Argentine export trade, upon which the national economy is based.

Turkey Plans Highway

Turkish authorities are considering construction of an asphalt surfaced motor road from Istanbul to Ankara. At present there is no direct road between the two cities, and to make the trip by automobile, it is necessary to ship the car by boat to Mudanya, which connects with Ankara by dirt roads. This route, however, is impassable during the winter. It would constitute an extension of the trans-European highway from London to Istanbul, and would form a section of a possible extension to Bagdad and points further east.

Brazil's Rubber Problem

Brazil's rubber industry is relying on larger orders from American rubber factories to offset the loss of the German market, which has been absorbing about 40 per cent of the country's raw rubber exports, Mr. Smith said.

Child Welfare Leaders Meet

Purposeful activity, rather than "just listening," must characterize the classroom of tomorrow, Miss Edith F. Welker of Chicago, Ill., National Secretary of Children's Work for the Board of Education of the Methodist Church at Chicago, declared in an interview today, following the close of a two-day meeting of child welfare leaders of the New England Conferences of Methodist Churches. The discussions took place at the Wesleyan Building, Back Bay.

Miss Welker, who was formerly associated with the New York office of her organization, finds her greatest satisfaction in work for children—which she has been doing as the opportunity unfolded, over the past two years—in the fact that such work is of permanent value in shaping the children's whole adult life.

"Activity, of course, to be useful, must be directed," Miss Welker explained. "But it must be more than just the work of the children's hands. It must spring from a genuinely creative interest. Only as the child relates what he learns to his own experience does it mean anything to him."

Miss Welker feels, too, that guidance cannot begin too early. "The sooner we have guidance, the more sure we are that what is being taught will endure through adult life," she said.

Miss Welker feels that the religious life of a child is being seriously considered today, as indicated by its place on the program of the recent White House Conference on Children in a Democracy.

"Life is not complete without recognizing the religious idea," Miss Welker declared. "I expect to see more co-operation in the next 25 years between church and social agencies. Surely, the spiritual part of a child's training is very important, and, of course, this applies also to young people.

"All across the country, I notice a great revival of interest in and emphasis on weekday religion. In a great many communities, schools are releasing time of the children to the churches.

"We must transform the lives of children and young people, and this we as adults must do partly by example, by showing the transformation of our own lives. We ourselves have to have a Christian experience to share with our children. A Christian society of adults will help children to acquire spiritual values."

International Group In Citizenship Meeting

Representative pastries from the kitchens of women of more than 30 nationalities formed the novel refreshments this afternoon for the monthly Citizenship Meeting of the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street. These women form the Institute's International Advisory Board.

The meeting was in charge of Miss Alfrieda M. Mosher, the Institute's Cultivation Secretary.

Students of the Emerson School of Oratory gave an episode from the life of Lincoln and a selection from one of Washington's inaugural addresses, in the form of choral speaking.

Delegates Pledged To Wheeler Are Filed

Eight citizens of the 11th Congressional District today filed nomination papers at City Hall as delegates to the Democratic National Convention, pledged to Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana. After being checked as to signatures the papers were sent to the Secretary of State.

The name of Miss Barbara L. Kelly of 220 Harrison Avenue led the list of delegates and alternates.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Friday, March 1

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English, RV96, 15.24meg, 19.7m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.

London—7 p. m.—Talk; "Background to the News." GSD, 11.75meg, 25.3m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Vocal Ensemble "Holecay," HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Rossini Anniversary Concert; Elizabeth Luin; "Nicola Jommelli," talk; Italian Lesson. 2RO, 11.81meg, 25.4m; IRF, 9.83meg, 30.5m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Light Music. JZK, 15.16meg, 19.7m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg, 30.4m.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Up to the Minute Talks (English). DXB, 9.61meg, 31.2m; DJC, 6.02meg, 49.8m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Light Music. TPB11, 11.88meg, 25.2m; TPA4, 11.71meg, 25.6m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.

Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61meg, 31.2m; DJC 6.02meg, 49.8m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg, 25.2m; TPA4, 11.71meg, 25.6m.

Connecticut State Employees –800 of Them–Get Pay Rise

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. Feb. 29—There is a lot of cheer around Connecticut's State capitol this week. Eight hundred employees of the State received increases in pay.

The economy-minded Baldwin Administration, relaxing its usual tight grip on the purse strings of the treasury, carried through the last of a series of salary adjustments that have increased the pay of low-bracket employees in nearly 70 State departments.

Total increases, on an annual basis, amount to $219,000.

State Finance Commissioner O. Glenn Saxon, announcing the increases, said they were made on the basis of a survey which showed many employees had received no increase in pay for five to 10 years. Most of the increases went to persons earning between $1,000 and $2,000 a year.

Borrowing for Dormitories

In another quarter, the State's finance authorities also announced this week an increase in expenditure. Money will be borrowed on short-term notes to finance the construction of two dormitories for women students at the University of Connecticut.

The buildings will cost $450,000, and will house approximately 200 students. Plans have been drawn and the dormitories may be completed for the opening of the fall semester.

The General Assembly had authorized the issuance of bonds for the financing of the dormitories, with the provision that dormitory rentals should be applied to carrying charges and retirement of the bonds. When it came time to issue the bonds it was discovered that the language of the Act was vague as to whether the full faith and credit of the State stood behind these obligations. The bonds, therefore, will not be issued at the present time. When the Assembly meets again it will be asked to straighten out the language of the act.

What Price Repeal?

Residents of New Haven, looking at the first pages of their newspapers, may have wondered what the repeal of Prohibition had accomplished. Federal agents raided a 500-gallon distillery in West Haven, arrested five men, seized 5,000 gallons of mash and 3,000 gallons of alcohol, and smashed the still.

Agents said that among those arrested were three brothers, sons of one of New Haven's bootleggers before repeal.

Owl Hoots Away Starlings

A horned owl has been calling attention to Hartford. Perched in a cage several stories above the street, the owl has been shooing away starlings from the eaves of the Allyn House, downtown hotel. The bird's hoots have been effective in clearing the starlings from their roosts when all other methods failed.

This week came word from Washington that owls might be tried on buildings in the national capital.

Chamber Tells Boston Facts

To promote trade for manufacturers in the Boston area, the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has prepared a 24-page booklet directory of the larger manufacturers in the Boston industrial area, it was announced today.

In addition to listing about 600 manufacturers employing 100 or more wage earners in normal times, in Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk and Suffolk Counties, the booklet points out that of the total of about 950 companies in the entire State employing 100 wage earners or more, more than 63 per cent of them are located in the Boston area. The names are classified in alphabetical order, under the products they manufacture.

Of the 33 major industrial areas in the United States, the booklet discloses that Boston—on the basis of size—is second in density of population, volume of retail trade, individual income tax returns, and number of manufacturing plants. It is third in wholesale trade, fourth in the number of wage earners and sixth in area and value of manufactures.

Actress to Speak For Finnish Fund

At a Finnish Defense Fund luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce tomorrow at 12:30 p. m. Tallulah Bankhead, star of "The Little Foxes" now playing at the Colonial Theater, will speak briefly on behalf of the fund, it was announced today.

Other speakers will include John B. Mattson, Vice-Consul of Finland in Boston, and U. R. Paakonen, Boston lawyer who is a native of Finland and is now Chairman of the New England Finnish Relief Committee. Major General Daniel Needham will preside.

Contributions to the fund, sent to Frederick A. Carroll, Treasurer, at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, are forwarded to Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister at Washington, for the unrestricted use of the Government of Finland.

Phillips Exeter Briefs Ask Tax Rehearing

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 29 (AP)—Counsel for Phillips Exeter Academy filed briefs yesterday with the State Supreme Court, asking a rehearing on the court's recent decision that dormitories of private schools can be taxed.

Asserting that the "financial future of every seminary in the State is directly affected," the school contended the court "misconstrued" State and Federal statutes in arriving at its decision.

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CONTINENTAL BAKING CO., INC.

Doing Their Bit for Bay State Treasury

By a Staff Photographer

The State Is Glad to See These Contributors

Even though they came at practically the last minute, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts welcomed a large throng of income-tax payers at its Boston office on Court Street today. The welcome was unofficial and businesslike, as the photos show, but sincere. Officials said the rush was not as large as last year, because more taxpayers paid their quota early.

Rush on Income Tax Returns Begins as the Dead Line Nears

The crowds that thronged the State Income Tax bureau today for the filing of returns were really not crowds at all, in the opinion of Elmer E. George, Director of the State Income Tax Division. Up until noon about 2,500 people had filed returns over the counter—but this was a mere handful compared with the mad rush on this same day a year ago, according to Mr. George.

For some unaccountable reason residents of Massachusetts appeared more anxious to pay their taxes this year. And the peak day for the division so far was Monday, when between 12,000 and 13,000 returns fluttered through the tellers' windows propelled by gusty sighs of relief—or was it?

Out of the approximately 450,000 people who must file this year, 300,000 already have got the ordeal over, leaving about 150,000 to come between noon today and tomorrow night, according to official estimates.

Evidently conscientious taxpayers stayed home on the holiday of the 22nd and really got down to the business of figuring it all out, for there was an exceptionally large filing on Feb. 23 and 24—about 15,000 for the two days.

Due to the fact that State and municipal employees are no longer exempt from State and Federal tax on their incomes, the total number of returns should increase this year, although, as Mr. George pointed out, the Federal Government will benefit more from this in revenue than the State, since the Federal tax is 4 per cent, while the State collects only 1½ per cent. The average payment this year has been about $42.40, as compared with $38 65 last year, which seems to indicate that the State will, nevertheless, reap a slight "profit" over 1939, if it may be described that way.

The tellers' windows are open at the Division all day continuously from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., and all those who are within the office at 5 will be taken care of, both today and tomorrow. There are usually about 20,000 who put it off until too late and come in after the deadline. These latecomers are liable to a penalty fine of $5 a day which is applied subject to the discretion of Henry F. Long State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, and the enforcement of the fine is governed entirely by the circumstances

Models of Houses Reach Boston

Houses that travel have arrived at the Hotel Somerset today—modern houses that go to college and visit museums.

Having just completed a "personal appearance" at Dartmouth, this "troop" of model dwellings puts on another show, which opens officially tomorrow under the auspices of the Smith College Graduate School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, in the Princess Ballroom of the Somerset.

This unusual exhibition has been arranged by the Museum of Modern Art in New York in collaboration with the United States Housing Authority, and was shown for the first time last summer as a feature of the Museum's tenth anniversary exhibition. Since then the show has been "on the road" where it has set up considerable interest because of its emphasis on the modern manner.

In pictures and models the work of the finest leading architects in many nations is assembled in a close-up of homes of today and a preview of homes of tomorrow.

There are models of single dwellings ranging in cost from $5,000 to $150,000, as well as modern apartments and housing developments. And separate from the "traveling" group will be an exhibition of the work of some of the professional members of the Smith College faculty.

Honorary sponsors of the Somerset exhibit are: Miss Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe; Dean and Mrs. Joseph Hudnut; Miss Mildred McAfee, President of Wellesley; Dean and Mrs. Walter MacCornack; Professor and Mrs. Walter Gropius; Professor and Mrs. Paul J. Sachs; Charles D. Maginnis; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Edgell; Professor and Mrs. Henry Vincent Hubbard; Prof. Bremer W. Pond; Professor and Mrs. Kenneth John Conant; Mrs. A. Farwell Bemis; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hofer; Mrs. Byron S. Hurlbut; Miss Eleanor Raymond; Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Smith, Jr., and Professor and Mrs. Arthur Pope.

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A convenient way to add onion flavor.

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FOR A REAL SPAGHETTI DINNER

Boston Beans Prove Bait To Conventions

Boston baked beans took on new importance today as a missionary of good will, and a plenipotentiary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in attempting to bring more conventions to this city.

The Convention Bureau of the Chamber has prepared miniature wooden bean pots, with a mailing tag attached, which are to be sent out to directors of various groups throughout the country, at the time that they are considering in which city they will hold their convention. None will be sent to local people who are supposed to know all about Boston—and beans.

On the face of the mailing tag are the words: "The Boston Bean Pot. A souvenir from Boston, Massachusetts." On the reverse side is printed: "New England hospitality awaits you in good old Boston. We can't send you the beans, but inside is something almost as good."

Beneath the screwed-down cover of the bean pot, is found an 18-inch scroll, seven-eighths of an inch wide, on which are 14 half tone reproductions of outstanding historical points of the Boston area, and the words: "Boston invites you. Boston will please you. We promise you a most enjoyable visit, and a business-like convention," signed by the Convention Bureau of the Boston Chamber.

The pictures are: The State House; Boulder at Lexington; Public Garden; Plymouth Rock; U. S. S. Frigate Constitution; Faneuil Hall; Minute Man Statue at Concord; Fishermen's Memorial at Gloucester; Statue of John Harvard; Bunker Hill Monument; Old North Church; Old State House; Old South Church and the Paul Revere House.

New Haven Seeks Right to Abandon

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 29 (AP)—Trustees of the New Haven Railroad Company petitioned the United States District Court yesterday for the right to ask permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon a segment of the Old Colony Railroad in Massachusetts.

Planet Venus Twins Earth In Its Size

Now that professional and amateur stargazers alike find interest and fascination in the five bright planets shining like brilliant jewels in the western sky just after the sun goes down, a series of five articles, of which this is the third, has been prepared to give the reader information on each of the planets concerned.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Venus, brighest of the five jewels hanging in the western sky this week immediately after sundown, is very close to being the earth's twin in size. Though it is very near to the earth, astronomers have never seen the surface because thick clouds of vapor, quite possibly water vapor, hang over the planet continually. But while they hide the planet's surface effectively, they also reflect the sun's rays to a greater extent than would be true of rocks and dirt, hence are responsible for the great brilliance of the planet when seen among the stars.

Venus goes through phases just like our moon because its orbit, though paralleling the earth's, is closer to the sun. At different points in its orbit sunlight illumines only half, or a quarter, or none of the surface visible from the earth. Unlike the moon, Venus is actually brightest when in the crescent phase because then it is so much nearer to the earth. Galileo in 1610 was the first to observe the phases of Venus.

Sometimes Crosses Sun

Like Mercury, Venus sometimes comes directly between the earth and the sun and at such times can be seen as a tiny black speck crossing the sun's face. Such occasions are very rare, occurring only about twice each century on the average. The last transit was in 1882 and the next will not take place until 2004.

A year on Venus is only 244.7 days. It comes closer to earth than any other planet, varying from about 25,000,000 miles when closest, to around 162,000,000 miles when on the opposite side of the sun.

Like Mars, Venus has often been peopled with imaginary beings more or less resembling earthbound humans. Whether this is true or false may never be known at first hand, since even if space travel were to become possible the distance is too great to bridge and return in a lifetime.

Temperature Much Like Ours

There are, however, indirect ways of determining whether or not Venus if inhabited would be attractive to human types. That it has an atmosphere has readily been determined by use of the spectroscope, but that atmosphere may have too much carbon dioxide in it. Temperature on Venus is generally believed to closely resemble that on earth.

Venus is closer to the sun than Earth, but there are greater clouds to prevent more of the solar rays from reaching the surface to warm it unduly. The clouds themselves constitute a mystery. Are they water vapor, or dust? Astronomers who have watched the planet for hours at a time find that the degree of reflection on different parts of the planet changes within a relatively short time.

Unlike the earth, Venus has no moon or known satellite.

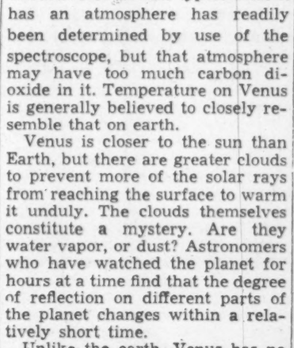
The best time to observe the planet by telescope is in the twilight or just before dawn when faint daylight tones down its brilliancy. Actually it is much more spectacular as an object viewed with the unaided eye, than by telescope. It has neither belts like Jupiter, rings like Saturn nor visible mountains like the moon.

'Ad' Change Announced

Effective July 1, the H. B. Humphrey Company, Boston advertising agency, will handle the advertising of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, makers of sheets, pillow cases and other products, it has been announced by the agency.

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS

ROLLING IN WEALTH OF LUSCIOUS FLAVOR AND GOODNESS—DRAKE'S JELLY ROLL 20¢



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Broadened Aid Benefits Called Right of Employer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 29—The Federal Social Security Board's proposals that unemployment compensation laws in the individual states be liberalized, are receiving the attention of Gordan P. Eager, Administrator of the Unemployment Compensation Division of the New Hampshire Bureau of Labor.

As a result, Mr. Eager declares that "liberalization, in my opinion, should not be limited to the beneficiaries of an unemployment compensation program but extended proportionately to employers. New Hampshire has always considered its liberalization problems rather than attempting to benefit only one group which might be affected by any change.

"The mere fact that there exists in the Unemployment Compensation fund a sizeable surplus, does not justify at this time liberalized benefit payments, to the extent suggested. Additional experience is necessary, if not mandatory, if we are going to preserve and maintain the fundamental principles underlying the Unemployment Compensation program in this State."

Dealing with the proposed changes individually, Mr. Eager points out that a reduction in the waiting period to one week would increase the benefits payments in New Hampshire by 10 to 20 per cent rather than the proposed 5 to 10 per cent; the minimum weekly benefit in New Hampshire is now at the $5 a week figure proposed; establishment of the maximum weekly benefit at $20 a week would encourage unemployment by providing benefits as high as the average wage for those gainfully employed in the State; the maximum benefit of $240 for 16 weeks is not "duly restrictive"; New Hampshire has provided benefits for those partially unemployed since the outset of the program; the qualifications for benefits as regards earnings in the previous calendar year are liberal; and "since the enactment of Unemployment Compensation laws in this State there has been consistently included in the law a merit rating provision which allows a reduced tax rate for those employers who have maintained a good employment record.

"New Hampsnire's thinking has been along the line that the cost of unemployment should be borne by those employers and industries who create unemployment and if an employer has been able to stabilize his employment he should be allowed the benefit of a reduced tax rate."

New Hampshire officials have made it plain several times that they would like to have a ceiling established for the New Hampshire fund, with taxes on payrolls after that time based on demands against the fund for unemployment compensation benefits, so as to keep the fund on a pay-as-you-go basis. It is considered undesirable to permit the fund to grow beyond any possible requirements as it means taking unnecessary funds out of industry.

Brookline Budget To Cut Tax Rate

Brookline's budget as passed on by the Selectmen to the Advisory Committee for approval, aggregating $4,387,103.23, exclusive of such sums as will be required to pay State, county and metropolitan district taxes assessed on the Town, is $188,895 less than was turned over to the same group last year and promises a drop in the town's 1940 tax rate.

Various Town authorities predicted a tax decrease of from $1 to $1.50 a thousand in the rate for the current year.

Town Accountant Leon L. Allen disclosed that expenditures for the town services increased only $372,666 in the 10-year period, 1929-1939, despite a rise of $681,612 in welfare and school costs for this entire period.

The Advisory Committee will make final recommendations to the Town meeting next week.

Taxpayers' Plea In Lupien Case

Undaunted by the State Civil Service Commission's flat rejection of her petition for an investigation of alleged Civil Service Law violations charged against Ulysses J. Lupien, Director of the Division, Miss Marian C. Nichols a Massachusetts Civil Service reform advocate, prepared today to seek a petition signed by 10 taxpayers demanding the investigation.

Miss Nichols was sharply rebuked by the Commission in their reply to her original petition. The Commission charged she was "motivated by personal animosity" and that her activity in seeking changes in the State's civil service setup had hindered rather than helped employees in the department since its reorganization.

In reply to the alleged Civil Service Law violations charged by Miss Nichols, the Commission said, "we are familiar with the specific situation to which you have made general references and believe that they are being remedied by the Director as rapidly and as competently as is humanly possible under the circumstances."

Miss Nichols said she would file additional charges of violations of the law with the new petition and added that "under the law the Commission must make an investigation of these charges."

PERSONAL

DEAR MRS. S: No, there's nothing wrong with your cooking. It's the bitter impurities in the salt you're using that are ruining the flavor of your food. Get a package of Worcester Salt today. It's purer and saltier and the cost is trifling. *A Friend*

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Buy 2 pkgs at reg. 39c price—get another pkg. for 1c.

Super Suds (Red) 2 Pkgs 27c Palmolive Soap 3 Bars 17c

Octagon Soap 4 Bars 17c

TOMATO JUICE FINAST 3 24 oz. TINS 23c

HORMEL SPAM or Spiced Ham 2 12 oz. TINS 49c

PRUNES LARGE SANTA CLARA 3 LBS. BULK 23c

BURNETT'S PURE VANILLA EXTRACT 2 oz. BOT. 23c

SNOSHEEN CAKE FLOUR 44 oz. PKG. 21c

JACK & JILL CAT FOOD 4 1 LB. TINS 25c

EVEREADY FRUIT COCKTAIL 2 17 oz. TINS 25c 2 30 oz. TINS 45c

LADY BALTIMORE CAKE EACH 23c OATMEAL BREAD LOAF 12½c

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NEW ENGLAND BREAD

"It brings back memories of baking days," writes one of our customers. "Because it has all the qualities of mother's home baked bread—as she used to bake it."

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Some Stocks Show Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 29 (AP)—Shares pushed ahead in today's market.

Some of the better gains were trimmed by fractions toward the last hour, but plus signs were in the majority. Transactions, at the rate of about 650,000 shares, were boosted above previous daily totals largely through sales of blocks totaling 50,000 shares of Seaboard Air Line.

Some of the price improvement, observers believed, was due to a less than seasonal decline in freight carloadings, supported by other reports of more stable industrial conditions.

Among the leaders on the rise were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Great Northern Preferred, General Motors, Martin, Eastman, Anaconda, National Tea and American Telephone.

Gains of more than a point were made in the curb by Fiat Receipts, Cresebrough, Consolidated Gas of Baltimore, Illuminating Shares "A" Royal Typewriter and Aluminum Ltd. The last rose around three points after Great Britain arranged to buy the entire production of a subsidiary, Aluminum Co. of Canada.

Bonds Irregular

Standard Gas & Electric Co. bonds dropped 2 to more than 3 points in curb market dealings today.

Listed issues on the "big board" swayed narrowly either way.

Sharp declines in the utility company's loans followed overnight announcement the Securities & Exchange Commission had started long-awaited action aimed at integration of utility holding companies.

Standard Power & Light Corp., which controls Standard Gas, was named by the S. E. C. as one of the companies who would be asked to show why their properties should not be co-ordinated.

At the start of the last hour in the foreign dollar list Norwegian bonds rallied briskly from the sharp setbacks of yesterday. The 6s of '44 rose nearly 2 and the 4s of '43 more than a point. Other foreign obligations tended upward.

Porto Rican American Tobacco bonds were odds-on favorites in the corporate section. Gains extended to 3 points or so.

Trimmed a bit were Southern Railway 4s, Union Pacific 3½s of '71, Western Union 5s of '60 and Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s.

Steel Firms Denied Review Of Infringement Decision

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and the United States Steel Corporation failed to obtain a Supreme Court review of a decision that they had infringed patents held by the Cold Metal Process Company.

In one case, the third Federal Circuit court held valid a Cold Metal patent for an apparatus for rolling thin sheet steel.

Cold Metal said the corporations "admittedly infringed" the patent.

The opinion also held that the steel corporations had infringed another Cold Metal patent for cold rolling steel strip.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Strong demand for kaffirs influenced buying in other sections of the stock market today. Strength in the golds followed South African budget proposals Wednesday. Institutional buyers continued to bid for government bonds. Domestic rails improved after opening declines while oils maintained morning gains. Industrial leaders sagged as speculative interest switched to mining issues.

Paris—The fastest bourse trading in two months accompanied broad price gains. Main stimulus appeared to be the announcement of an increase in the treasury's borrowing power from the Bank of France. Banking issues were particularly strong. Rentes closed 10 to 145 centimes higher.

Amsterdam—Early improvement was partially lost in late bourse dealings, leaving the close narrowly mixed. Bank of Netherlands stock was a weak spot.

Liverpool—Cotton futures closed 3 points lower to 3 higher today. Bombay support and covering in distant deliveries offset hedging and liquidation in March.

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec		
Do 6% pf	21½	23½
Do 7% p f	111	...
Brock G & L	137	...
Central Me Pwr 6% pf	5¼	7½
Do 7% pf	100	104
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	108	112
East Util Assoc	103½	
Do convert	29¾	31⅝
Fall River & Wks	3¾	4¾
Fitchburg G & El	21⅝	23⅝
Green Mt Powr pf	47¾	50¾
Hartford Elec		85
Haverhill Elec	69¼	72½
Haverhill Gas	46¾	49¾
Holyoke Wat Powr	11⅛	12¾
Lawrence G & L	16⅜	18¾
Lowell Elec	52½	
Lynn Gas & Elec	56¾	59¾
Mass Powr & Lt pf	89¼	93¼
Mass Util Assoc pf	23⅜	25⅞
N E G & E 5½% pf	33⅜	36⅛
N E Powr Assoc	35	37
Do 6% pf	12	14
N E Pub Serv	64¾	67¾
Do 7% pr lin	⅞	1½
Do 6% pr lin	67	70
Do 7% pf	63	66
Do 6% pf	13½	15½
Newport Elec	12½	14½
Nor Bos Lt Prop pf	29	31
Providence Gas	49¾	52¾
Pub Serv of N H 6% pf	9¾	11⅝
R I Pub Serv pf	106	110
Rockland Lt & Pow	32⅞	35⅞
Springfield Gas	11⅝	13⅝
Twin States G & E pr pf	14	15½
West Mass Cos	106	...
	33⅞	36¾

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	58	Abbott (1.60a)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ¼
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Feb28
9	7¼	Adams Ex (¼g)	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
22⅝	21	Adam-Millis (1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Feb20
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	18	18	18	Feb28
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	9	49	48⅝	48¾	— ¼
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb28
7	6¼	AlaskaJun(.15e)	9	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12⅝	9½	Alleg pf xw	6	11	10½	10½	Feb21
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅜
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	10	10	10	Feb24
16¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Feb13
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	8	22¾	22	22¾	+ ⅜
107⅝	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	2	10	10	10	Feb26
180	171	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	5	177½	175½	175½	—1½
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	2	14	14	14	Feb28
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	2	67½	67½	67½	Feb28
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	12	36⅞	36⅛	36⅜	— ⅜
16	14½	Alpha Cem (1)	*2	15	15	15	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅜	Amal Leather	7	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	Feb28
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	15	15	15	Feb28
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	2	56½	55¼	55¾	Feb21
21	19¾	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	1	20	20	20	
50¼	41¾	Am Airlines	13	48½	47¾	47⅞	— ⅛
11½	10¼	Am Bank Note	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	12	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅝
118½	112	Am Can (4)	10	115½	115¼	115¼	
176½	171	Am Can pf (7)	6	172⅝	172⅝	172⅝	Feb26
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	8	26	25½	25½	+ ¼
51¾	42	Am Car pf	3	43	43	43	Feb23
23½	19¾	Am Ch&C (.40e)	17	21	20¾	21	+ ⅜
109	108¼	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	108¼	108¼	Feb15
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	137	137	137	Feb27
8¾	6	AmColtype(¾e)	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅜	Am Com Alco	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
14⅞	10½	Am Crystal Sug	2	13	13	13	— ¼
3⅛	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
24¼	19⅝	Am&FS6pf(.30k)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
28¼	22½	Am&FS7pf(.35k)	2	24	23⅜	23⅜	—1
7¼	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	4	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	3	31⅛	30½	31½	+ ⅜
6½	4⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb27
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	
6¼	5¼	Am Home (2.40)	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	30½	30½	30½	Feb24
6⅝	5¼	Am Internat'l	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
41½	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	41½	41½	41½	Feb23
52¼	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	3	51⅜	51¼	51⅜	Feb27
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	2	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	1	55½	55½	55½	— ⅜
14⅞	13⅜	Am M & F (.80)	4	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	1	3	3	3	
24⅞	22¾	Am Metal (¾e)	6	24	24	24	Feb28
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Feb15
63¼	52½	Am Power & Lt	15	37⅜	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
54	43¾	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	5	56⅛	55¾	55¾	— ¼
10⅝	9	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	3	46⅛	45½	45½	—1
17½	14½	Am R &SS	19	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
70	64¼	Am Roll Mill	7	15⅜	15	15	— ¼
12⅛	11¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ½
11⅜	9⅛	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
52½	46	Am Seat (½g)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb27
146⅛	142	Am Sm&R (½e)	18	49¼	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
70	68	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142	142	142	
33⅜	26¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	
13½	12	Am Steel F (¼e)	13	28¾	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅜
17¼	15	Am Stores (¼e)	1	13	13	13	
23⅜	18⅜	Am Stove (¼e)	2	15¼	15	15	Feb24
93	61	Am Sugar Ref	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	Feb28
16¼	14⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	92¼	92¼	92¼	Feb28
172¾	167¾	Am Sum Tob(1)	*3	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅞
89	85	Am T & T (9)	8	172½	172	172	
90¾	86¾	Am Tobacco (5)	3	88	88	88	— ¼
150½	148	Am Tob B (5)	9	89⅞	89½	89½	— ⅜
5⅝	5	Am Tob pf (6)	1	146½	146½	146½	—1½
12⅜	9⅜	Am Type Fdrs	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
99	95	Am Water Wks	8	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	1	95½	96½	96½	Feb28
47¼	41¾	Am Wool pf(3k)	8	8½	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	1	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
43½	39	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	1	40	40	40	Feb24
38½	35¼	Anacon W & C	23	29¾	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	1	37½	37½	37½	Feb21
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
2⅞	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	14⅜	14	14	Feb27
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
109¼	106½	Armour Ill pf	1	35	35	35	— ¼
6⅞	5⅛	Armour Ill p pf	27	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
51¼	46¼	Armour Ill pf	4	51	49½	51	+1½
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¾e)	3	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
10⅞	10	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
9	7¾	Assd Dry Goods	4	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Feb14
85	70	As DG 2pf(99¾k)	2	72	71	71	Feb20
43	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	43	43	43	
45¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	20	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	51	51	51	Feb28
23½	18⅛	Atl Coast Line	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
18⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
23⅜	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb26
110	20½	Atl Refining (1)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	
108¼	108¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	108¼	107⅞	107⅞	Feb19
87⅜	83⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	7	83¾	82¾	83¾	
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	6	49¾	49¼	49¼	— ¼
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	3	70¼	70⅛	70⅛	Feb23
6¾	6	Atlas Tack	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+1⅛
27⅛	18⅛	Auburn Auto	5	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
41⅛	17⅛	Austin Nichols	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	19	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
18	14⅝	**B** Bald Loco ct	13	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
6⅜	5	Balt & Ohio	12	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
8	6⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb26
14⅞	12	Bangor & Ar	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
15⅜	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
8¾	7⅞	Barker Br (¼g)	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Feb24
13⅜	10⅞	Barnsdall (.15e)	16	11	11	11	+ ⅛
31	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	5	31½	30⅝	31½	+ ½
29¼	27	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Feb27
109⅜	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123¼	123¼	123¼	Feb27
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Feb23
64	63¾	BelNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb28
33½	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	37	32¼	31½	32	+ ¼
22⅜	21	Ben Ind (1.85g)	10	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55⅞	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
39	37	Best & Co(1.80a)	1	38	38	38	Feb28
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	25	76⅜	75	75¾	+ ½
20⅛	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	*3	19½	19½	19½	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	120¼	120	120¼	Feb28
34½	28	Bigelow-S 1e)	2	29	28	28	Feb23
22¾	19¾	Black&Deck (1)	1	21	21	21	Feb28
23¼	18¼	Blaw-Knox	13	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	21¾	Bliss & L (¼e)	3	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
26	21½	Boeing Airplane	6	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	22	Bohn A&B (¼e)	5	24⅜	24½	24⅜	
23⅜	21⅜	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb28
25⅞	22	Borden Co (.30e)	4	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	
2¾	2	Borg-War (¼e)	14	23¼	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛
35¾	31½	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb28
6⅞	6	Bower Roll B (3)	4	33½	33½	33½	
12¼	10¼	Brew Corp (.60)	*1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
22¾	19¼	Bridgeport Br	6	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
39⅝	38½	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
53	51⅝	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Feb28
2¾	1½	Bristol M (2.40)	3	51⅞	51½	51⅞	
56	12¾	Bkly & Q Trans	6	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
55	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	55	55	55	
17¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	9	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
20⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	50	20¼	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
85	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	84	81¼	81¼	—3¼
59½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	4	57¾	57	57	
25½	21½	Bwly Un G (¾e)	8	21¾	21½	21¾	Feb28
35¾	35	Brown Sh(½e)	10	24¼	24	24⅛	— ⅜
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	35	35	35	Feb28
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	2	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	15	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	6	24¾	24½	24⅜	—1⅛
31¾	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	5	30¼	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
21⅝	18⅜	Burling Mill (1)	3	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
12½	11¾	Burr Ad M(.10e)	3	12	12	12	
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
22	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Feb24
4½	3⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb28
13¾	11⅜	Byers (A.M) Co	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	9	13½	13½	13½	Feb26
26⅞	23⅛	**C** Calif Packing	3	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
17⅝	11⅜	CallahanZ-Lead	22	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
8¼	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wp (.40e)	3	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	16½	Can Dry (½g)	1	123¼	123¼	123¼	Feb27
5½	4¾	Canad Pacific	32	21¾	21	21	— ⅜
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2¼g)	44	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	5	Capital Ad A	3	39	39	39	Feb23
27	23	Carpent (1.30g)	5	6	5	5⅛	Feb27
3½	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	
75	66	Case (J I) Co	4	3	3	3	
56½	47¼	Catepil Tract(2)	1	67	67	67	Feb24
30⅜	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	10	49	48	49	+1
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	15	29	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	26	12	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
3⅜	2⅜	Cent Foundry	6	23⅞	23½	23½	
5½	4½	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9	6¾	Cent Viol St(¼g)	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb21
5⅞	5¼	Century R M	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb26
41½	37¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	5	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	6¼	Cert-teed Prod	5	7⅛	7	7	
20⅝	18¼	Cham Paper(1¼e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
26¾	21½	Cham P&F(.15e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Feb28
20½	15	Checker Cab	91	20½	20	20	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅜	39	Ches&Ohio (2½)	14	39¾	39½	39½	
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	—1½
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	5	4½	4½	4½	Feb28
2½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb28
⅞	¼	Chi & N West	2	2	2	2	Feb28
1⅛	⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
2½	1¾	Chi Great W pf	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
12½	5¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	25	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14⅜	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
35⅞	33¾	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	1	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	Feb21
49¾	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	¼	¼	¼	
⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb21
9	8¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Feb28
12⅞	11⅞	Chick CotO(¾g)	3	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
6⅛	4⅝	Childs Co	21	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (11¼e)	21	83¾	82⅞	83⅛	— ¼
14¼	13⅜	City I & F (.30e)	3	13⅜	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	3	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
35½	28	Clark Equip(1a)	3	34	33¾	33¾	Feb28
40⅜	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	3	39¾	39¼	39¼	Feb28
39¾	35½	Climax M(1.20a)	7	37¾	37½	37½	+ ⅛
44¾	35⅞	Cluett P (2¾g)	8	43½	43	43	— ⅜
123½	116	Coca-Cola (5g)	2	120⅜	120	120	— ½
63	51	Coca-Cola A (3)	20	16⅜			
106½	103⅞	Colgate P (1⅝)	27	104¾	102¾	102¾	Feb28
105½	103⅜	Colgate-P pf (6)	2	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	— ⅛
35¼	30	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Feb28
19¾	17½	Collins & A (2e)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Feb28
26¼	22	Col Fuel & Iron	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
28½	22¾	Col Br A (.45e)	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	6	Col Br B (.45e)	4	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
92½	86	Col Gas & El	35	61⅝	6	6	— ⅛
7⅞	6¾	Col G&E pf A(6)	4	88⅜	88½	88½	— ⅜
23½	19½	Colum Pic vtc	1	7⅞	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
9¾	8⅞	Col P pf (2¾)	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
48	46¼	Col Carb (1e)	1	93½	92½	93	+ ¾
103⅛	104	Comi Credit (4)	13	46½	46¼	46⅜	
55¾	51¼	Cr pf (4½)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Feb21
112½	110½	Comi Inv Tr (4)	8	54	53¾	54	
15⅜	13½	Com'l cv pf(4½)	1	112½	112½	112½	Feb23
11⅜	11⅛	Coml Solvents	12	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
73¼	63¾	Com'th & South	40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
32⅝	30⅞	Com&Sou pf(5)	4	67	66½	67	
6¼	5⅛	Conde Nast	64	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅜
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum (¼e)	*2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
13	8	Congress Cigar	4	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	25½	Cons Aircraft	4	28	27¾	28	
13½	7¾	Consol Cig (¾e)	92	14¾	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅛
97⅛	73¼	Cons Cop (.30g)	18	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
32¼	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	29	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
108½	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	109	108⅞	109⅛	+ ⅜
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9½	8½	Con F pf (¼k)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
4⅜	3¾	Cons Laundries	13	37⅛	33¾	37⅛	
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	12	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
18	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	1200¾	1200¾	1200¾	— ¼
104	100¾	Con Cons Pow pf(4½)	1	337⅛	337⅛	337⅛	— ¼
171½	147⅞	Container (¼e)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	Feb23
153⅛	125⅞	Cont Bak A	1	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	— ⅛
18⅜

Commerce and Finance

Contraseasonal Auto Output Rise Opens Talk of 'War Orders'

Business and Industry

Beth. Steel $105,000,000 Issue Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Smith, Barney & Co. and Mellon Securities Corporation are heading a nation-wide syndicate offering to the public $105,000,000 of new securities of the nation's second largest steel producer, Bethlehem Steel Corporation. This is the largest single industrial bond offering undertaken thus far under the Securities Act.

Of the total, $30,000,000 are consolidated mortgage 20-year sinking fund 3 per cent bonds, series G, due Feb. 1, 1960, priced at 98 per cent and accrued interest; $40,000,000 are consolidated mortgage 25-year sinking fund 3¼ per cent bonds, series H, due Feb. 1, 1965, priced at 100 per cent and accrued interest, and $35,000,000 are 10-year serial debentures maturing March 1, 1941 to 1950, inclusive, priced at 100 per cent and accrued interest for all maturities. Interest rates on the serial debentures range from ½ of 1 per cent for the 1941 maturity up to 2.60 per cent for the 1950 maturity.

The net proceeds of the sale of the three issues, after deducting estimated expenses of the corporation in connection with the sale of the securities, will be used, together with other moneys to be supplied by Bethlehem Steel Company (Pa.) in the purchase or redemption on or before July 1, 1940, of $50,390,000 principal amount of the consolidated mortgage 25-year sinking fund 4¼ per cent bonds, series D, and $51,342,000 principal amount of the consolidated mortgage 30-year sinking fund 3¾ per cent bonds, Series E, of the corporation outstanding in the hands of the public.

The Series G bonds will be subject to redemption for the sinking fund on the first day of February in any year beginning with the year 1951, upon at least 30 days notice, at the principal amount of the bonds so called for redemption.

The Series G bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the corporation, otherwise than for the sinking fund, as a whole at any time, or in part (selected by lot) from time to time in principal amounts of not less than $5,000,000 at any one time, upon at least 30 days notice, at the principal amount of the bonds so called for redemption and interest accrued thereon to the date of redemption, plus the following premiums: 3 per cent if called for redemption on or before Feb. 1, 1950; 2 per cent to Feb. 1, 1953; 1 per cent to Feb. 1, 1956; ½ of 1 per cent to Feb. 1, 1958; and without premium thereafter.

The Series H bonds will be subject to redemption for the sinking fund on the first day of February in any year beginning with the year 1951, upon at least 30 days notice, at the principal amount of the bonds so called for redemption, plus the following premiums: 1 per cent on or before February 1, 1954; ¾ of 1 per cent to Feb. 1, 1957; ½ of 1 per cent to Feb. 1, 1960; ¼ of 1 per cent to Feb. 1, 1963; and without premium thereafter.

The Series H bonds will be subject to redemption at the option of the corporation, otherwise than for the sinking fund, as a whole at any time, or in part (selected by lot) from time to time in principal amounts of not less than $5,000,000 at any one time, upon at least 30 days notice, at the principal amount of the bonds so called for redemption and interest accrued thereon, plus the following premiums: 5 per cent on or before Feb. 1, 1950; 4 per cent to Feb. 1, 1953; 3 per cent to Feb. 1, 1956; 2 per cent to Feb. 1, 1959; one per cent to Feb. 1, 1961; ½ of 1 per cent to Feb. 1, 1963; and without premium thereafter.

Class I Roads' Net Up Sharply in 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Nation's Class 1 railroads had a net income of $94,638,951 in 1939, the Association of American Railroads reported.

In 1938, these railroads had a net deficit of $121,348,707 and in 1937, a net income of $98,057,740.

In December, 1939, they had net income of $36,622,251 compared with a net income of $22,495,109 in December, 1938.

AUTOCAR TRUCKS

The current quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) a share on the $3.00 Cumulative and Participating Preferred Stock of The Autocar Company has been declared, payable April 1, 1940, to stockholders of record on March 19, 1940. Checks will be mailed.

JOHN C. TANEY, Treasurer

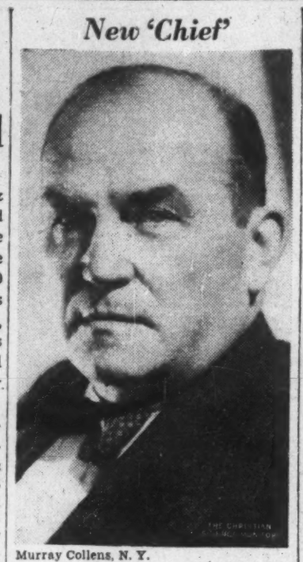
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request

The Keystone Corporation of Boston
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1866

New 'Chief'



Murray Collens, N. Y.

Thomas L. Smith

Named Chief Executive Officer of Standard Brands, Inc.

$26,000,000 Utility Issues Offered Today

A public offering of $20,000,000 Kentucky Utilities Company first mortgage bonds, 4 per cent series of 1970, due Feb. 1, 1970 and of $6,000,000 4½ per cent sinking fund mortgage bonds due Feb. 1, 1955 is being made today by an underwriting group headed by First Boston Corporation. The 4 per cent bonds are being sold at 102 and interest and the 4½ per cent issue at 101½ and interest.

As filed for registration in December, the new financing of Kentucky Utilities Company provided for a single issue of $26,000,000 of first mortgage bonds due 1970. The amended financing offered today is represented by only $20,000,000 of long term first mortgage bonds, with a junior issue of $6,000,000 of 4½ per cent sinking fund mortgage bonds of relatively short maturity.

Sinking funds, operative for both issues, are calculated to retire the entire issue of sinking fund mortgage bonds by maturity in 1955, and, beginning in 1955, to retire $3,000,000 of first mortgage bonds by maturity. Thus, the total amount of debt to be retired through sinking funds during the life of these issues is substantially increased over that contemplated by the original $26,000,000 issue.

The underwriting group includes, in addition to the First Boston Corporation, A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Central Republic Company; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; W. C. Langley & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; F. S. Moseley & Co.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.; A. C. Allyn & Co.; Coffin & Burr, Inc.; Estabrook & Co.; Paine, Webber & Co.; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Newton, Abbe & Co.; Arthur Perry & Co., Inc.; and Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc.

Proceeds from the sale of the bonds and from $6,000,000 of serial bank loans supplementary to this financing will be used to refund $27,003,825 of outstanding 5 per cent, 5½ per cent, 6 per cent and 6½ per cent bonds of Kentucky Utilities Company and $4,266,775 of 5 per cent bonds of a recently acquired subsidiary, Lexington Utilities Company and a subsidiary of the latter company.

Power Output Off Sixth Week in Row

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production declined for the sixth consecutive week during the period ended February 24, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Running counter to seasonal expectations, latest output of 2,455,285,000 kilowatthours was .8 of 1 per cent less than 2,475,574,000 in the preceding week. However, it was a gain of 10.3 per cent from 2,225,690,000 kilowatthours in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago were reported as follows by the Institute, according to major geographic areas:

New England 7, Middle Atlantic 7.4, Central Industrial 12.5, West Central 9.7, Southern States 10.9, Rocky Mountain 16.6, Pacific Coast 7.2.

Oldsmobile, Pontiac Sales At Retail Mount Sharply

DETROIT (AP)—The Oldsmobile division of General Motors reported retail sales of 7,788 cars in the first 20 days of February were the largest for that period in the company's history. Last year 5,640 cars were sold in the comparable period.

The Pontiac Motor Division reported that retail deliveries of 8,901 cars in the first 20 days of February represented a 50.7 per cent gain over the same period a year ago.

Thomas Smith Big Food Unit's Chief Officer

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas L. Smith has replaced Joseph Wilshire as "top man" in the $78,000,000 Standard Brands, Inc., one of the nation's biggest food companies.

This was disclosed in the pamphlet report of the company for 1939, just issued. In the report appeared this crisp sentence:

"Effective in December 1939 the president became chief executive officer of the company."

Thomas L. Smith is Standard Brands president, hence the company's new chief executive officer.

Formerly Joseph Wilshire, Chairman of the Board, was "top man."

But by-laws of the company were changed last December, executives explained, and now give the president, rather than the chairman of the board the top authority in the company.

Extensive changes in the internal management of the company had been reported in financial circles for some weeks.

Stockholders were given a glimpse into salaries and holdings in the company today.

Chairman Wilshire in 1939 received total remuneration of $100,500; President Smith, $75,600; and Hugo A. Oswald, secretary, $60,600.

Important stockholders of the company as of last December 31 included Max G. Fleischmann, 561,326 common and 13,200 preferred shares; Julius Fleischmann, 66,256 common shares; William Ziegler, Jr., 91,487 common shares; Jay Holmes, 54,513 common shares. Mr. Holmes is also beneficiary of trusts holding 181,185 common shares.

Chairman Wilshire owned 22,059 common shares.

W. G. Dunnington, elected a director last November, was owner of 5,000 common shares. As of December 31 last, Mrs. Jay O'Brien, for whom Mr. Dunnington acts as counsel, was beneficial owner of 300,000 common shares. Mrs. O'Brien formerly was the wife of the late Julius Fleischmann, Sr., who was owner and president of Fleischmann Yeast Co., now a part of Standard Brands.

Directors elevated two officers to vice-presidencies. They are Albert R. Fleischmann, manager of the Chicago division and a cousin of the late Julius Fleischmann, and John W. Luce, manager in charge of productions of all products.

Both came up in the company through Fleischmann units, Mr. Fleischmann joining the organization in 1916 and Mr. Luce in 1915.

Gerald P. Lyons Resigns From FCA As Deputy Governor

WASHINGTON (AP)—The third resignation in recent weeks of a high ranking official of the Farm Credit Administration is announced.

The FCA said that Gerald P. Lyons, a Deputy Governor, would leave the agency to return to private practice of law at Creso, Iowa.

Mr. Lyons could not be reached, but his secretary said the resignation had no connection with recent transfer of the theretofore autonomous FCA to the Agriculture Department and the inauguration of more liberal loan policies to financially-pressed farmers.

F. F. Hill resigned as Governor and Peyton Evans as General Counsel in protest against the transfer, made by President Roosevelt under an executive department reorganization order.

The FCA also announced that Roy Green, another Deputy Governor, had accepted the presidency of Colorado State College at Fort Collins, but would remain at his present post until late in the summer.

It was reported authoritatively that Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner of the FCA, would send his resignation to President Roosevelt. This report said Mr. Goss planned to retire for the same reason that Mr. Hill and Mr. Evans had. Mr. Goss would not comment, however.

Atlantic Refining Net $1.66 a Share

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The annual report of the Atlantic Refining Company told stockholders that while consumption of petroleum products reached a new high volume in 1939, earnings of the industry as a whole were only a little better than 1938, and amounted to only half the 1937 earnings.

Robert H. Colley, President of the Atlantic, said the record of his company closely parallelled that of the industry. Atlantic's sales volume also went to a new high.

Earnings were $5,028,000, or $1.66 per common share, compared to $4,317,000 or $1.40 a share the year before.

Conditions within the industry, such as the depressing effect on petroleum prices of the development of a great new oil pool of the Illinois basin, were blamed for the lagging in earnings.

May Buy U. S. Lipton Shares

NEW YORK (AP)—Hallgarten & Co., investment banking firm, announced it had been authorized by interests affiliated with Lipton, Ltd., British tea concern, to buy at $17 a share any or all Class "A" shares of Thomas J. Lipton, Inc., the United States unit of the Lipton business.

Auto Production Is Seen Rising Earlier Than Usual

DETROIT (AP)—The motorcar industry is swinging back into high level production activity much earlier than generally had been expected after a "seasonal" tapering off and trade circles are speculating upon what part war orders, on hand and in prospect may have in the upturn.

The increased output volume not only is contra-seasonal but it has started at a time when retailers' stocks generally are fairly well filled and production of the industry as a whole is slightly in excess of consumer demand.

Because of these circumstances there is a very definite disposition in some authoritative circles of the industry to believe that a heavy stocking of dealers at this time is being pressed designedly.

"Other Business"

Ward's reports, in its current issue, took note of "other business" coming into the motor plants. "Aside from orders placed for trucks and continuing to be placed," it said, "there is other business gradually creeping into the motor and supplying plants."

It referred to "educational" orders placed by the War Department for shell casings, steel stampings, marine engines, plane engine parts and others, and added that a check up of citizenship already has taken place at Packard, Cadillac, Plymouth, Dodge and other plants where such business is under way.

There is no disposition anywhere in the industry to doubt that retail demand will absorb all the present high level output of cars and trucks—and much more; there is, in fact, a feeling in some responsible quarters that the industry may even develop 1940 into its third highest production year.

It is true, however, that the resumption of production in excess of 100,000 units a week began considerably ahead of the anticipated upsurge in consumer demand that has yet to get started.

To make the current calendar year the third highest in the industry's history an assembly volume of slightly more than 4,600,000 units must be reached. The highest production mark in motorcar history was 5,600,000 vehicles assembled in 1929; second highest was 5,000,000 in 1937.

New Low Priced Cars

Ward's Reports incidentally mentioned gossip concerning the possible appearance of a new group of low priced vehicles described as designed for "economy and salability."

Ford is known to be working on a six cylinder engine; Nash has been installing tools for a low-priced unit and Packard which did experimental work on such a car a few years ago is understood to be considering reviving it.

Ford long has been surveying the possibilities of a car priced lower than any now in production. Should he bring one out within the next few months it is more than a fair assumption that his leading competitors in the present lower price field will do likewise.

Industry Will Emphasize Job Regularization

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers have made public a report emphasizing the value of "realistic planning" to "reduce job uncertainty to a rock-bottom minimum."

Efforts of industrial management, the report said, are directed towards meeting "the two chief factors that cause unstability of employment—seasonal fluctuations and cyclical business swings."

These efforts have utilized "four main avenues — production, distribution, personnel, and management."

In these fields the report analyzes "thirty-five tested procedures for stabilizing employment in industry" and a compilation of 68 case histories of individual companies to utilize existing experience."

A. W. Hawkes, President, Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Kearny, N. J., chairman of the association's employment relations committee, which made the report, explained in a foreword:

"Knowing that labor, industry and the nation as a whole stand to gain immeasurably from a greater regularity of employment, industrial management has concentrated its efforts on the search for and application of practical methods that would reduce fluctuations in production and bring about a more stable level in the volume of employment."

New Orders Slump About Petered Out, Says Report; Backlog 17 P. C. Above '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Although inventories of manufacturers increased in January for the fifth consecutive month, the corresponding slump in new orders has about petered out, the National Industrial Conference Board reported. The Board is a private organization largely supported by big industry.

Despite substantial curtailment in industrial production during the month, the report said, inventories at the month's end were 3 per cent higher than at the year-end, and 15 per cent higher than in January, 1939.

New orders backlog at the month end were only 1 per cent under the year-end figure and 17 per cent higher than in January, 1939.

Marked resistance to further decline was indicated, the Board said, pointing out that the virtual stabilization of the new order level contrasted sharply with the Federal Reserve Board's production index drop of 8.5 per cent for the month.

The higher December level of output was due to previously accumulated backlog, the report said.

Shipments for the month dropped 8 per cent under the previous month's level, but were 22 per cent above January, 1939.

Raybestos-Manhattan Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., said in a preliminary report net income for 1939 totaled $1,605,296, equal to $2.54 a share on capital stock, compared with $321,713, or 51 cents a share, in 1938. Company makes asbestos textiles and other industrial equipment.

THE BROKER WHO SERVES YOU BEST

Deserves Your Patronage

The senior partner of a prominent brokerage firm recently said:

"We recognize as a duty to our customers the execution of their orders upon the market that provides the most economical service for them."

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

1834 — Integrity — 1940

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER 31, 1939

ASSETS

INVESTMENTS:	
U. S. Government Securities and Guaranteed Obligations	$26,373,571.05
State and Municipal Bonds	869,056.80
Public Utility, Railroad and Other Bonds	20,431,075.55
Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks	515,252.00
Other Stocks	3,646,488.00
Home Office Building	2,169,498.52
Other Real Estate, and First Mortgage Loans	93,686.57
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	$54,098,628.49
Cash in Offices, Banks and Trust Companies	13,640,900.21
Premiums in Course of Collection (Net)—None over ninety days due	3,834,497.68
Interest accrued on Investments	271,191.64
TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS	$71,845,218.02

LIABILITIES

RESERVES FOR:	
Insurance Losses; this provides for payments not yet due on accidents which have already occurred	$38,932,854.00
Premiums not earned on date of statement	10,056,548.00
Dividends payable on policies which expired during 1939	1,187,621.00
Taxes Accrued, payable in 1940	702,663.79
Expenses accrued and sundry accounts payable	1,177,660.68
Reserve for Dividends on unexpired policies	4,875,000.00
Reserve for Investment fluctuations	2,875,000.00
Reserve for other Contingencies	2,000,000.00
General Surplus (Includes Guaranty Fund of $250,000.00)	10,037,870.55
TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SURPLUS	$71,845,218.02

Bonds which qualify for amortization under Insurance Department regulations are valued above on an amortized basis, and all other bonds and all stocks are at December 31, 1939 market quotations. Home Office Building is at cost, less depreciation.

Securities carried at $3,010,090.70 in the above statement are deposited as required by law.

...OF INTEREST TO INSURANCE BUYERS

THE Liberty Mutual Insurance Company was organized in 1912 to reduce insurance costs by preventing losses and controlling expenses, and to provide a claims service of the greatest usefulness and fairness to policyholders and claimants.

Liberty Mutual has always lived within its income; it has recorded a steady increase in assets and surplus; and it has followed a conservative policy in the handling and investment of its funds. In 1939 premium income, assets, dividends to policyholders, surplus and the number of policyholders protected were at the highest level in the Company's history.

LOSS PREVENTION

This Company's Loss Prevention Department is staffed by 204 trained engineers, including a construction section specializing in the hazards of the construction industry; a section specializing in the hazards affecting the customers as well as the employees of department stores and other retail trade operations; a stevedoring section; an automobile fleet safety section; and a Traffic Research and Safety Bureau which is co-operating with policyholders, public authorities, and other organizations to prevent street and highway accidents.

DIVIDENDS

As a result of its ability to control losses and expenses, Liberty Mutual has returned cash dividends of $76,274,745 to its policyholders—$8,236,872 in 1939 alone—thereby aiding them to reduce substantially the cost of their insurance.

CLAIMS POLICY

This Company has always attempted to treat claimants with promptness and fairness under the statutes pertaining to Workmen's Compensation Insurance and the laws of negligence affecting liability insurance losses; also, its own policyholders who are direct beneficiaries under Burglary, Fidelity and other General Casualty policies. In all cases involving employee, customer and public relations, it provides a claims service which is adjusted to fit the individual requirements and interest of its policyholders, including vigorous defense and protection against fraudulent or exaggerated claims or those for which they are not legally liable.

Liberty Mutual maintains a staff of 524 investigators and adjusters, available at all times to serve and protect its policyholders, including large business concerns doing a national business as well as individual car owners who may become involved in automobile accidents far from home.

SERVICE TO INSURANCE BUYERS

Workmen's Compensation Insurance remains the principal line of insurance written, but Liberty Mutual also writes all forms of automobile, general and public liability, burglary, robbery and elevator insurance and fidelity and forgery bonds for business concerns and for individual automobile, home and other property owners. Skilled advice on all these coverages is available to all classes of responsible insurance buyers in each of the Company's 83 district and branch offices.

S. BRUCE BLACK, President

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
83 offices COAST-TO-COAST service
Home Office · Boston

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

TNEC Hears Of Insurance Agent Problem

WASHINGTON (AP)—Guaranteed minimum incomes for beginning life insurance agents and greater care in their selection and training were suggested to the Monopoly Committee as a means of improving sales personnel and reducing turnover.

The witnesses, who included Charles J. Zimmerman, of Chicago, President of the National Association of Life Underwriters, agreed for the most part that frequent turnover in agency forces was one of the major problems facing the life insurance industry. They contended, however, that considerable progress has been made in meeting the problem.

Would Fix Income

Mr. Zimmerman and other witnesses recommended establishment of a minimum guaranteed income for new agents for the first three or five years to "take the pressure off" while they were learning the business. He expressed the opinion that this would tend to bring a higher caliber of agent into the field.

Securities Commission figures showed a steady decline in the number of agents appointed by 45 companies each year since 1934. The number of appointments in 1934 was 19,055, compared with 15,745 in 1938. In the same period terminations of agents' contracts also declined, but annually exceeded the new appointees.

The Commission compilation showed that 50.82 per cent of the agents of 27 companies earned less than $250 a year in 1938, while 7.19 per cent earned $3,000 or more.

Mr. Zimmerman contended that a fairer method of computation would be to exclude earnings of first year agents. He submitted figures showing average earnings of $875 a year for agents employed for two years or more by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Urges Training

Thomas R. Crowley, member of a general agency firm for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company in the District of Columbia, said he did not believe a guaranteed salary had much effect on turnover. Selection and training, he asserted, were more important.

Mr. Crowley said his firm had been guaranteeing a minimum salary to new agents during the last 18 months and that he did not believe the undertaking successful, although he conceded that it had not yet been given a "fair test."

Mr. Crowley suggested that licensing requirements for agents might be strengthened, and said he favored a contributory pension plan for life insurance agents.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Alfred M. Best, New York publisher of life insurance statistics, expressed the opinion to the Monopoly Committee that bad judgment rather than bad faith had been responsible for life insurance failures of the last decade.

Questioned as to causes and estimated losses of specific insurance failures since 1930, Mr. Best expressed the opinion in almost every case cited that the primary cause for failure was bad investments.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.09	12.86
Affiliated F Inc	3.42	3.74
Amerex Hold	14.375	15.875
Am Business Shrs	3.13	3.47
Am Gen Equip Inc	.34	.39
Am Ins Stocks	3.25	3.75
Boston Fund	15.39	16.55
British Type Inv	.11	.26
Broad St Inv	24.00	25.95
Bullock Fund	13.25	14.625
Can Inv Fund	3.35	3.95
Century Shrs Tr	25.67	27.60
Chain St Inv	18.00	19.15
Dividend Shrs	1.19	1.30
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.83	19.15
Eaton & Howard Fd B	11.56	12.41
Equity Corp $3 pf	24.75	25.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.35	19.76
Fund Investors Inc	17.23	18.73
Gen Capital	30.26	32.54
Gen Investors Tr	4.92	5.36
Incorp Investors Tr	15.85	17.04
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	35.50	35.50
Maryland Fund	4.05	4.55
Mass Investors Tr	20.58	22.13
Mutual Invest	10.58	11.52
Nation Wide Voting	1.25	1.38
New England Fund	12.39	13.35
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.50	20.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.39	.44
Putnam Fund	13.88	14.84
Quarterly Income Shrs	7.00	7.75
Railway & Light Sec	9.00	....
Railway & Light Sec pf	98.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	4.48	5.02
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	1.25	2.75
Spencer Trask Fund	15.53	16.46
Stand Util Inc	.42	.48
State Street Invest	73.50	76.25
Supervised Shrs	9.88	10.74
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.57	.62
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.85	.95
US El Lt & P Voting	1.00	....
Wellington Fund	14.17	15.58
World Investment Tr	3.49	3.87
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stadd Corp	4.625	5.375
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.81	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.91	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.53	....
Diversified Tr C	3.75	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.96	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.56	....
Diversified Tr D	5.90	6.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.05	4.60
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.12	5.84
Nation Wide Sec	3.81	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	48.25	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.34	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.68	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.83	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.62	....
Repres Tr Shrs	10.25	10.75
Super of Am Tr AA	2.54	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.625	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.24	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.375	2.375
First Boston Corp.	16.50	18.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00
Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bonds	Liq. value price	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value price	Sales price
B-1	26.56	29.07	S-1	26.04	28.47
B-2	21.45	23.46	S-3	9.81	10.85
B-3	13.74	15.12	S-2	13.82	15.22
B-4	6.36	7.02	S-4	3.94	4.44
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	15.09	16.51	K-2	9.82	10.82

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	146.59	39.61	24.65
Net change	—.03	—.08	—.24
Previous close	146.56	39.53	24.89
1940 high	152.80	42.67	26.45
1940 low	144.65	39.15	24.61

*Preliminary.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s 46-44	110.9	110.9	110.9
12 2¾s 47-45	109.2	108.31	109.2
1 3¾s 56-49	114.9	114.9	114.9
5 2½s 53-49	105.8	105.8	105.8
2 2½s 52-50	105.9	105.9	105.9
1 2¾s 54-51	107.	107	107
1 3s 55-51	110	110	110
3 2¼s 53-51	103	103	103
4 2⅞s 60-55	107.16	107.12	107.16
6 2¾s 65-60	105.29	105.27	105.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Alleghany cv 5s 44	79½	79½	79½
2 Allied Stres 4½s 51	96	96	96
11 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
10 Am For Pr 5s 2030	62⅜	62½	62½
10 Am T&T 5½s 43	108⅞	108⅛	108⅛
10 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅜	108	108
15 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅝	106½	106⅝
5 Arm Del 4s'57	100⅛	100¾	100⅛
4 Arm Del 4s'55	100½	100½	100½
5 AT&SF 4s'95	103¾	103¾	103¾
41 AT&SF adj 4s'95 st	86¾	86¼	86⅜
8 AT&SF 4½s'48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Alt & Cha AL 5s'44	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 A C Line 1st 4s'52	76	76	76
4 A C Line cfi 4s'52	69¼	69	69¼
14 A C Line 4½s'64	54	54	54
1 A C Line 5s'45	71	71	71
1 Alt & Dan 1st 4s'48	39	39	39
1 Atl Refin 3s'53	105½	105½	105½
8 B&O 1st 5s'48	68	67½	68
6 B&O '95 A st	25¾	25¾	25¾
11 B&O cv 4½s'60	14¼	14⅛	14¼
9 B&O 1st 4s'48	66¼	66	66
1 B&O S W 5s'50	48¼	48	48¼
46 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
13 Beth Stl 3¾s'6	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Beth Stl 3½s'52	108¼	107¾	108
32 Beth Stl 3¼s'59	101	100¾	100¾
2 Beth Stl 3¼s'60	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
5 Boston&Me 5s'55	45½	45	45½
2 Bkly City RR 5s'41	87	87	87
10 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	109½	109½	109½
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	101¼	101	101¼
20 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66 ct	87¼	87	87
1 Bkly Qn C&Sb cn 5s'41	84	84	84
9 Bkly UnElist 5s'60	99¾	99⅝	99¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s'57	106½	106½	106½
2 Buf R&P 1st 5s'57	38½	38½	38½
1 Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	37½	37½	37½
14 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	58	58	58
2 Can Sou 5s 62	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	100⅝	10¼0	100⅝
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	102	102	102
7 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	98¼	98	98¼
3 Can Nat 3½s 46s 57	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Can 5s 54	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Can Pac 5s 54	82	82	82
16 Can Pac 4½s 60	75¾	75¾	75¾
16 Can Pac 4s perp	64¾	64¾	64¾
7 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	96¼	96¼	96½
20 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	87	86½	86½
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	6½	6½	6½
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	49⅛	49	49⅛
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	68	68	68
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17	17	17
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	15½	15½	15½
5 Certain-td-5½s 48	78⅞	78¾	78¾
26 C&O 4½s 92	122⅜	122¼	122⅛
6 C&O 3½s 96 D	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	99	99	99
1 Chi & Alton 3s 49	15½	15½	15½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	83½	83½	83½
15 CB&Q 4½s 77	78	77½	78
8 CB&Q gen 4s 58	88½	88	88
2 CB&Q 4s 1I 49	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 CB&Q 3½s 1I 49	92½	92½	92½
9 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	76¼	16½	16¼
8 Chic Gt West 4s 59	26¾	26½	26⅝
1 Chi I&L 5s 66	8	8	8
56 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6½	6⅝
24 CMSP&P 5s ser A 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
7 CMSP&P 4½s '89C	25	24½	24½
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24½	24½	24½
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	16½	16½	16½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s '49	3½	3½	3½
1 Chi&NW 4½s2037C	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 Chi Rys 5s '27	46½	36½	46½
30 CRI & P 4½s 52A	8	7⅞	8
2 Childs Co 5s '43	56¾	56¼	56¾
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50¾	50½	50½
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87	87	87
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78	77¾	78
1 Col Ry & Lt 5s '43	105	105	105
2 Col & So 4½s '80	28	28	28
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	104	104	104
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103¾	103½	103¾
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
61 Comwlth Edis 3½s'68	128¾	128¼	128⅝
8 Comm Riv Pow3¼s'61	108½	108½	108½
16 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	55¼	55¼	55¼
14 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Container 5s '43	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
1 Crown Cork 4½s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	43	43	43
10 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	58½	58	58¼
4 Det Ed 4½s '61	108⅞	108¾	108¾
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Erie rfg 5s '67	14¾	14¼	14¼
2 Erie rfg 5s 75	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
12 Erie 1st 4s 96	55¼	55	55¼
4 Erie gen lien 4s'96	22½	22¼	22½
3 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	107½	107½	107½
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Fed L&T 6s'54 B	104	104	104
4 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	106	106	106
1 Fla E Cst 5s'74	6⅝	6½	6½
1 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	6	6	6
5 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	49	49	49
6 Gen Cable 5½s'47	102⅝	102½	102½
6 Goodrich 4¼s 56	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	82	82	82
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	81	81	81
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	97¼	97	97
1 Hudson Coal 5s62A	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	44¼	47¾	47¾
20 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15¾	15½	15½
9 Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	45⅛	45½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
9 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43¾	43½	43¾
18 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	48¼	48	48¼
14 Indus Rayon4½s 61	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
23 Interb R Tr 6s 32	36¼	35½	35½
27 Interb RTr rfg5s66ct	73⅞	73¾	73¾
18 Interb RTr rfg 5s 66	75½	74⅜	74¾
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	86	86	86
8 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	71¼	71	71
11 Int Paper 5s 47	103¼	102¾	102¾
21 Int T&T 4½s 52	40⅜	40⅜	40⅞
1 Int T&T 5s 55	44	44	44
1 JonesLaSh4½s&61	93¾	93⅜	93⅝
3 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	33½	33½	35½
2 K C South 5s 50	68¾	68½	68¼
1 K C South 3s 50	67¼	67¼	67¼
6 Keith (B F) 6s '46	102¼	102	102
6 Kopper Co 4s '61	105	105	105
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	104	104	104
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	48	48	48
3 LE & West 2nd 5s '41	89	89	89
6 Lautaro Nit inc '75	32¾	32⅝	35½
1 Leh & N Y 4s '65	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	52	52	52
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	51	51	51
3 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	44½	44½	44½
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	15½	15½	15½
8 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15¾	15½	15¾
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	129¼	129¼	129¼
4 Liquid Carb 4s '47	109½	109¼	109¼
16 Loews 3½s '46	103¾	103⅝	103¾
7 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	109½	109⅜	109½
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	89⅝	89½	89½
10 Long Isl unif 4s '49	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	128	128	128
2 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	84¾	84⅝	84¾
10 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	99	99	99
4 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	85½	85½	85½
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	78¾	78¾	78½
5 Maine Cen 5s '78	53¾	53¾	53¾
4 Manhat Ry 4s 90	79	79	79
1 Manhat Ry 4s90	77½	77½	77½
19 Man Ry 2nd 4s 2013 ct	44	44	44
4 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
8 Marion St Shov6s 47	76	75¾	76
5 McCrory Strs 5s 51	106	106	106
2 Mead Corp 6s 45A	103½	103½	103½
7 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Mil Sparta&NW 4s47	14	14	14
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	5	5	5
3 Mo-Ill 5s 59	62½	62½	62½
16 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	14	14	14
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
9 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	26½	26½	26½
8 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 65A	17	17	17
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	17	17	17
8 Mo Pac 5s 77F	17¼	17	17¼
7 Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	17	17	17
4 Mo Pac 5s 78G	17½	17	17¼
11 Mo Pac 5s 80H	17¼	17	17¼
7 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	17	17	17
30 Mo Pac 5s 21I	17¾	17	17¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 21I ct	17	17	17
35 Mob & Ob 5s '38	38½	38¾	38½
25 Mob & O 4½s '77	33	32¾	33
2 Mon WPaPS4½s'60	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
22 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	100	99⅝	99⅝
1 Mont StTel&T 3½s'68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	35½	35½	35½
1 Nash Ch&St L 4s '78	70	70	70
11 Nassau El 4s '51	81	78½	81
11 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	51¼	51	51
6 Natl Steel 3½s '65	102	102	102
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	126	126	126
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59	58½	58⅝
11 NYC 4½s 2013A	52⅝	52½	52⅝
6 NYC cn 4s '98	58	58	58
2 NYC 3¾s '46	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 NYC cv 3¼s 52	58	58	58
7 NYC & HR 4s '42	90½	90¼	90¼
15 NYC & HR 3½s '97	72	72	72
3 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	59½	59½	59½
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	64	64	64
23 NYCh&StL 4½s'78	54	53½	54
2 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	82	82	82
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105½	105½	105½
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105½	105½	105½
6 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108	108	108
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	118½	118½	118½
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	5½	5¼	5½
16 NY Steam 3½s '63	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 NY S&W gen 5s'40	8	7⅞	8
6 UY W&Boat 4½s'48	5¾	5⅜	5⅜
5 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	102	102	102
7 Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	13	13	13
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	54¾	54⅜	54¾
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047 C	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
11 Nor Pac 4s'97	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¾	40⅝	40⅝
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	108⅛	108¼	108⅝
2 Ogden&LCha 4s'48	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Ohio Ed 4s'67	109¼	109	109
2 Ohio Ed 4s'65	108½	108½	108½
10 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	107½	107½	107½
7 Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
2 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	109	109	109
6 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	111⅝	111¼	111½
19 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	112½	112	112¼
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	85½	85½	85½
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	107¾	107	107¾
3 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	108¼	108⅛	108¼
2 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	118	118	118
18 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87	86⅞	87
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	95¾	95⅝	95¾
10 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	93½	93½	93½
10 Pen RR 3¾s'70	89½	89½	89½
9 Pen RR 3¼s'52	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	116½	116½	116½
11 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	57½	57½	57½
10 Phila Co 5s '67	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
7 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3¼	3½
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	8¼	8¼	8¼
7 PCC & SL 5s '70A	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 PCC & SL 4¼s '77	98	98	98
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	42	42	42
27 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	73¼	73	73
19 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	78	76	77
19 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	78	77	77
3 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	24½	24	24½
5 Readg 4½s '97 A	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	60	60	60
4 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	101½	101½	101½
5 Rem Rand 4¼s '56xw	100½	100½	100½
5 Republic Steel 4½s'61	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
7 Republic Steel 4½s '56	95½	95½	95½
1 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	10¼	10¼	10¼
25 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	62	61	61
30 St L S F 5s 50 B	14½	14⅜	14½
2 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	14	13¾	14
5 St L S F 4½s 78	11¾	11¾	11¾
12 StLSF½s78ct st	11¼	11¼	11½
8 St L S F 4s 50 A	12½	12½	12½
2 San Ant Pub Svc 4s 63	102⅞	102½	102⅞
6 Schulco 6½s 46B	43¼	43⅛	43¾
5 Schulco 6½s 46 B st	43½	43⅛	43¾
14 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6½	6	6
10 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	5½	5¼	5⅜
6 Sea A L 4s 50 st	11	11	11
5 Sea-AlFla 6s35A ct.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8 Shell Un 2½s 54	95¾	95½	95½
15 Simmons cv 4s 52	101½	101½	101½
24 Socony-Vac 3s64	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜
2 So Bel T&T 3¼s 62	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 So Cal Gas 4s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Co Col Pow 6s 47	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Sop Pac 4½s 68	46½	46½	46½
64 Sou Pac 4½s 81	45⅞	45¼	45¾
19 So Pac 4½s 69	45⅞	45½	45⅞
11 So Pac rfg 4s 55	60½	60¼	60¼
1 So Pac cit 4s 49	45	45	45
2 So Pac 3¾s 46	52¾	52¾	52¾
14 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	47¾	47½	47¾
3 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	78½	78½	78½
1 South Ry gen 4s 56	76½	76½	76½
5 South Ry con 5s 94	87½	87½	87½
23 South Ry gen 4s 56	57¼	57	57⅛
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	111¾	111¼	111¼
5 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛
3 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105	105	105
1 South Ry 6½s 56	80¾	80¾	80¾
19 Studebaker cv 6s 45	110	109	110
9 Swift & Co 3¾s 50	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
4 T RR A St L 5s 44	114⅝	114½	114⅝
7 Wabash 2d 5s 39	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Walerth 4s 55	66¾	66⅜	66⅝
1 West Pen P 3½s 66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
7 West Shore 4s 2361	49¼	49¾	49¾
7 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	47	47	47
4 Westn Md 5½s 77A	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Westn Md 4s 52	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	97	97	97
2 Un Pac ref 4s 2008	108	108	108
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
3 Un Cig-Wh Strs 52 5s	65½	65¼	65½
17 Unit Drug 5s 53	60¼	60¼	60¼
6 U S Steel 3¼s 48	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	101	101	101
5 Utah P&L 5s 44	101¾	101	101¾
2 Vir Ry 3¾s 66	107	107	107
3 Wabash 1st 5s 39	42	42	42
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	107½	107½	107½
3 Tex & Pt Sm 5½s 50	91	91	91
20 Tex Corp 3½s 51	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	69¼	69¼	69¼
5 Third Av 5s 37	98½	98½	98½
132 Third Av aj 5s 60	19¼	18¾	19¼
36 Third Av 4s 60	56½	55	56¼
1 Tri Continent 5s 53	107	107	107
17 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101½	101⅜	101⅜
2 Western Un 5s 51	70¼	70¼	70¼
21 Western Un 5s'60	68¾	68¾	68⅝
15 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	99½	99¼	99⅜
5 Wis Cen 4s '49	18	17¾	18
6 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Young S&T cv 5s '48	108¼

Commerce and Finance

Utilities Asked by SEC As to Compliance With Holding Act

Business and Industry

New Records Set in '39 By Liberty Mutual

The Liberty Mutual Insurance Company of Boston recorded gains in premium income, assets, dividends to policyholders, surplus, and the number of policyholders protected, to the highest levels in the company's history, S. Bruce Black, President, announced, on releasing the twenty-eighth annual report of the company for the year ended December 31, 1939.

Net premium writings during 1939 totaled $42,558,090, an increase of $1,970,549. Workmen's comperisation premium income totaled $25,270,444, an increase of $1,031,067, and continues for the fourth successive year the company's leadership in the amount of such insurance written among all casualty insurance companies doing business in the United States. Automobile insurance premiums totaled $12,235,569, an increase of $644,224 or 5.6 per cent over 1938. Premiums from all other classes of insurance totaled $5,052,077, an increase of $295,258 or 6.2 per cent.

Assets totaled $71,845,218, a gain during the year of $8,174,497. Of the total assets, 19.0 per cent is in cash; 36.7 per cent in U. S. Government obligations; 1.2 per cent in State and Municipal bonds; 28.5 per cent in other bonds and notes; .7 per cent in preferred and guaranteed stocks, 5.1 per cent in other stocks; .1 per cent in real estate and first mortgage loans on real estate; 3.0 per cent in the home office building; 5.3 per cent in premiums in course of collection; .4 per cent in miscellaneous assets.

Taxes required 2.39 per cent of earned premiums in 1939, 2.37 per cent in 1938 and 2.19 per cent in 1937.

Losses, expenses and taxes, combined, required 77.04 per cent of earned premiums in 1939, 76.57 per cent in 1938 and 77.22 per cent in 1937.

Dividends paid or due policyholders on policies terminated during 1939 totaled $8,236,872 and since organization of the company in 1912 have totaled $76,274,745. In addition, the reserve for dividends on the premium already earned under policies which had not expired on December 31, 1939, increased by $425,000 to $4,875,000.

After providing for all losses, expenses and taxes, dividends, fluctuations and other contingencies, the general surplus, including the guaranty fund of $250,000, was $10,037,871 on December 31, 1939, an increase during the year of $659,792.

Ohio Bell Telephone Has a Record Year

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Ohio Bell Telephone Company made more money and operated more telephones in 1939 than any previous year, its annual report showed.

Net income was $10,764,690 against the previous record of $10,278,176 in 1936. The third-best year was 1938, with $9,986,033.

The profit was equal to $14.32 on each of the company's 765,385 telephones in service at year's end. Ohio Bell has no bonds or preferred stock outstanding, and American Telephone & Telegraph Company owns 99.99 per cent of its common stock. It calculated 1939 brought a net return of 5.6 per cent when "related to the average cost of the telephone property."

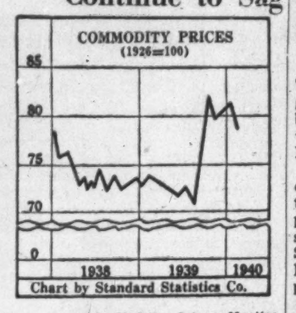
Telephones in use at the end of 1939 were 43,553 above the former peak of 721,832, established in April, 1930 (other Ohio companies served 304,440 telephones).

Operating revenues totaled $44,446,338—or $58.07 per telephone—compared with $41,669,720 in 1938.

Nat'l Fuel Gas Shares Sold

NEW YORK—Smith, Barney & Co. announced the distribution of a block of 15,670 shares of National Fuel Gas Company common stock, at a price of $12.50 per share.

Commodity Prices Continue to Sag



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Commodity prices in general have continued their sagging tendencies of the past six weeks, although the decrease has not been large. As may be noted on the chart, only about one fourth the sharp September rise has so far been cancelled.

Traffic Rise Problems Met By the P. R. R.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The upturn in railroad traffic in 1939 was met by the Pennsylvania Railroad without difficulty, according to a recent report of the company, although equipment available for service either decrased or increased only slightly in the different classifications.

"In the last four months of 1939," said M. W. Clement, president, "industrial activity scored one of the sharpest upturns in history. The railroads took it all in their stride. They went smoothly and successfully from generally poor business in August to relatively good business in October, from about 650,000 carloads a week to over 860,000 carloads a week."

The report shows that the company's locomotives available for service decreased by 60 to 3,532 through the year, while freight cars in this classification decreased 1,070 to 172,830. Passenger cars available for service increased by 32 to 4,595 in the 12 months.

Passenger steam locomotives declined to 7 to 549 and freight steam locomotives declined by 58 to 2,239. Although the company's electric service has been expanded in recent years, electric passenger locomotives available for service declined by 10 to 167. Electric freight locomotives in that classification increased by 27 to 66.

The decreases in available equipment resulted despite the fact that the company last year bought 20 electric locomotives, 1,000 box cars, 1,500 automobile box cars, 16 passenger cars and 16 dining cars.

As previously reported, the company's net income in 1939 was $32,032,525, or $1.76 a capital share after sinking fund and other appropriations, and $2.43 before these deductions. This compared with $11,046,100, or 23 cents a share after these deductions and 84 cents a share before they were made.

Investment in equipment increased $6,073,325 to $606,783,832 in 1939, but investment in road decreased $1,297,768 to $642,431,756. Holdings of cash increased $8,157,411 to $64,353,164. Total assets increased $36,801,142 to $2,359,209,498.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's taxes continued to rise in 1939, reaching $40,095,847, an increase of $2,870,518. They consumed 9.5 cents out of each dollar of operating revenue and were equivalent to 6.1 per cent, or $3.06 a share, on stock.

St. Joseph Lead Net Mounts

NEW YORK (AP)—St. Joseph Lead Co., and subsidiaries reported net profit for 1939 of $5,292,907 after all charges, equal to $2.70 a share. This compared with $1,331,256, or 68 cents a share, in 1938.

SEC Takes Step to Enforce Holding Act Requirements

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—The Securities Commission has begun a long-awaited move toward bringing major utility systems within the limitations of the 1935 Holding Company Act.

The commission's first step, in orders made public last night, was to ask Electric Bond & Share Company—the nation's largest utility system — and Engineers Public Service Company what each believed needed to be done to comply with the law.

Replies were called for by April 6, and public hearings were set tentatively for April 26. SEC officials pointed out, however, that the final action in integration proceedings might be delayed for years.

Electric Bond & Share controls about $2,600,000,000 of assets in dozens of companies operating in 26 states and scattered from coast to coast. Engineers Public Service controls about $373,000,000 of assets in a score of companies in 15 states.

The SEC announced that for the present it was confining its integration proceedings to the major systems, and listed seven others against which orders are being prepared. The next notice will be sent to Middle West Corporation, once dominated by the late Samuel Insull.

A commission member, explaining the portion of the act under which the geographic and corporate simplification moves are being made, said it amounted to this:

The commission has asked the two companies whether they control more than one integrated utilities system. If they admit that they do, then the question arises whether the additional systems can comply with the so-called "ABC" standards of the Act. If this cannot be done, then each company will be asked what it believes is the appropriate action to reduce the system to the limits fixed by Congress.

The section of the act once popularized as the "death sentence clause" provides that a holding company must limit itself to one integrated public utility system in the same geographical area, and to such additional systems as meet certain standards.

These standards, known as "ABC," authorize the additional systems if they cannot be operated economically independently, if they are located in one state or in adjoining states, or if the combination is not unduly large.

In a statement accompanying its orders, the commission said the proceedings were "fact-finding inquiries" designed to determine how each could bring itself within the law, and were "in no sense punitive or prosecutory."

1936-37 Data Show Most U. S. Concerns Pay Cash Dividends

WASHINGTON (AP)—American corporations paid practically all of their dividends in 1936 and 1937 with cash or other assets besides their own securities.

The Treasury made public an analysis covering more than 90 per cent of all the dividends disbursed in the two years, during which the undistributed profits tax was in effect.

The report showed that in 1936 dividends other than a corporation's own stock amounted to $6,504,514,000 of the total $6,798,568,000 disbursements, and in 1937 amounted to $7,051,596,000 of the total $7,214,490,000 disbursements.

In 1936, non-taxable dividends, made up almost exclusively of stock dividends, amounted to 3.5 per cent of the total, and in 1937 1.4 per cent. An even more detailed analysis of 1936 corporation returns showed that of the $6,560,443,000 total taxable dividends, $6,191,905,000 was paid in cash, $168,406,000 in other assets besides the corporations' own stock, and $144,203,000 in their own stock.

Income Tax Ruling For Public Workers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau has ruled that state and local governmental employees who paid State but not Federal income taxes last year cannot deduct the amount of their State income taxes from the Federal income tax returns they must file this year.

This year is the first in which all State and local governmental employees are subject to Federal income tax. In future years these persons will be able to deduct the amount of their State income taxes from their Federal returns.

Price of Lead Raised Quarter Cent a Pound

NEW YORK (AP) — American Smelting & Refining Co. raised the price of lead ¼ cent a pound to 5.25 cents, New York base, restoring the ¼ cent cut made February 7.

St. Joseph Lead Co. also advanced lead prices ¼ cent.

The marks-ups were reported to have accompanied heavier demand for the metal.

Signs of Halt In Steel Decline Seen by Iron Age

NEW YORK (AP)—First signs that a two-to-three month decline in new steel buying and production might be halted were heralded by Iron Age in a weekly survey.

While calling attention to the "noticeable" change for the better, the steel magazine said the improvement is neither broad enough nor large enough to be conclusive evidence of a general reversal in the recent downtrend.

At the same time, Iron Age added:

"Taken in conjunction with other factors, such as the upward trend in automobile manufacturing, an increasingly good export trade, the approach of spring, the stability of the steel price structure, and the fact that the Iron Age scrap composite price is unchanged for the first time since mid-January, the betterment in order volume, slight though it is, may be of more significance than can at present be established.

"Current export sales and prospects for further expansion are attracting more attention within the industry than the domestic situation. With some companies, February export totals will exceed those of any month since September, when the outbreak of war caused a rush of foreign buyers to this market.

"Among important steel-using industries, the automobile industry is outstandingly the most active. . . . Railroad equipment demand, more or less dormant since the heavy buying of last fall, has sprung to life in a moderate way."

Your Income Tax

N. 24

Depreciation Allowances

The amount to be recovered by depreciation is the cost of the property, if acquired by purchase after Feb. 28, 1913. If acquired by purchase prior to March 1, 1913, the basis is the cost of the property, less depreciation sustained prior to March 1, 1913, or the fair market value on March 1, 1913, whichever is greater.

The proper allowance for depreciation is that amount which should be set aside for the taxable year in accordance with a reasonably consistent plan (not necessarily a uniform rate) whereby the aggregate amount so set aside, plus the salvage value, will at the end of the useful life of the property equal the cost or other basis of the property.

The depreciation rate of a building is not based upon the number of years it will stand before being condemned and razed but on the number of years it will remain habitable or serviceable for the purpose for which constructed.

If the taxpayer builds a new building, the period over which depreciation may be claimed begins at the time the building is completed and capable of being used. Buildings under construction are not subject to a depreciation allowance.

If it is clearly shown that, because of economic or other conditions, property must be abandoned at a date prior to the end of its normal useful life, so that depreciation deductions alone are insufficient to return the cost or other basis, a reasonable deduction for obsolescence may be allowed in addition to depreciation. No deduction for obsolescence is permitted because, in the opinion of the taxpayer, the property may become obsolete at some future date.

Santa Fe Earns 94c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway system reported net income for 1939 of $8,502,732, or 94 cents a common share, compared with $8,228,044, or 83 cents a share, in 1938.

General Baking Net

NEW YORK (AP)—General Baking Co. reported for 1939 net income of $1,507,027, or 50 cents a share, compared with $2,713,423 or $1.26 a share for the previous 53 weeks.

Corporate Reorganizations Fewer in Last Half of 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The number of corporate reorganizations under the Chandler Act declined from 242 in the first six months to 157 in the second half of 1939, the Securities Commission reported.

Firms which sought reorganization during the first six months had assets of $208,600,000 against indebtedness of $175,200,000.

Steel Industry's Capacity to Produce Drops in 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—The American steel industry's capacity to produce declined during 1939, the American Iron & Steel Institute said.

While the open-hearth process remained the steel master's favored method for output of ingots, and electric furnace capacity rose to a new record high, Bessemer converters of more than 1,000,000 tons capacity were scrapped.

The industry's ingot capacity by all processes was rated at 80,950,901 net (2,000-pound) tons yearly, a drop of less than one half of 1 per cent from 81,238,045 tons a year earlier, which was the highest total on record.

Open hearth furnace capacity set a new peak of 72,343,547 tons, compared with 72,596,153. Electric furnace capacity rose to 1,497,658 net tons of ingots from 1,592,080.

Bessemer converter capacity sank to 6,009,920, the lowest in 40 years, from 7,138,880 at the close of 1938.

When the Bessemer process was favored from 1905 through 1918, production ran from 11,000,000 to 13,000,000 tosn a year.

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

NEW ISSUE

February 29, 1940

Kentucky Utilities Company

$20,000,000

First Mortgage Bonds, 4% Series of 1970

Dated January 1, 1940 — Due January 1, 1970

Price 102% and accrued interest

and

$6,000,000

4½% Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds due 1955

Dated February 1, 1940 — Due February 1, 1955

Price 101½% and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from any of the several underwriters, including the undersigned, only in States in which such underwriters are qualified to act as dealers in securities and in which the Prospectus may legally be distributed.

The First Boston Corporation

A. G. Becker & Co. Incorporated — Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. — Harris, Hall & Company (Incorporated)

Glore, Forgan & Co. — Bonbright & Company Incorporated — Harriman Ripley & Co. Incorporated

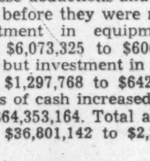
Blyth & Co., Inc. — Central Republic Company — Kidder, Peabody & Co.

W. C. Langley & Co. — Lazard Frères & Co. — Lee Higginson Corporation

F. S. Moseley & Co. — E. H. Rollins & Sons Incorporated — Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

17 COURT STREET, BOSTON



Investment and Management of Property

Agent • Trustee • Guardian • Executor

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

This is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such securities. The offer is made only by means of the Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

New Issues

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

$30,000,000

Consolidated Mortgage Twenty Year Sinking Fund 3% Bonds, Series G

Dated February 1, 1940 — Due February 1, 1960

PRICE 98% AND ACCRUED INTEREST

$40,000,000

Consolidated Mortgage Twenty-Five Year Sinking Fund 3¼% Bonds, Series H

Dated February 1, 1940 — Due February 1, 1965

PRICE 100% AND ACCRUED INTEREST

$35,000,000

Serial Debentures

Amount	Maturity	Interest Rate	Amount	Maturity	Interest Rate
$3,500,000	March 1, 1941	.50%	$3,500,000	March 1, 1946	2.00%
3,500,000	March 1, 1942	1.00%	3,500,000	March 1, 1947	2.15%
3,500,000	March 1, 1943	1.25%	3,500,000	March 1, 1948	2.30%
3,500,000	March 1, 1944	1.50%	3,500,000	March 1, 1949	2.45%
3,500,000	March 1, 1945	1.75%	3,500,000	March 1, 1950	2.60%

PRICE 100% AND ACCRUED INTEREST FOR ALL MATURITIES

Copies of the Prospectus are obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Smith, Barney & Co. — Mellon Securities Corporation

Harriman Ripley & Co. Incorporated — The First Boston Corporation

Union Securities Corporation

February 29, 1940

Polish Pianist in Work of Compatriot for Symphony Concerts

Smeterlin to Be Soloist In Szymanowski Concertante

By Alfred H. Meyer

A noted Polish composer and a distinguished Polish pianist will share honors at this week's symphony concerts. Save only Chopin, there is no more considerable name among Polish composers than that of Karol Szymanowski. On Friday and Saturday his Symphonie Concertante for piano and orchestra, Opus 60, comes to performance under the baton of Dr. Koussevitzky, with Jan Smeterlin at the piano.

Curiously, the Symphonie Concertante is removed by only one opus number from the Second Violin Concerto, performed here a few years ago, which was Opus 6s. It was written in 1931-32 to give its composer a work which he could himself perform with orchestra. Accordingly it had its first performance at Warsaw, in May, 1933, with the Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra and Szymanowski as pianist. A performance in the United States followed in November of the same year, in Cleveland under Rodzinski, with Severin Eisenberger playing the piano part.

Of Szymanowski it can be stated simply that he matured under the influence of modern German music; that the resulting radicalism was somewhat modified when subsequently he began to study the French Impressionists and certain of the Russians; that the music of his later years (he passed on in 1937) throws off these foreign influences and has its roots deep down in Polish folk music—from about 1922 that of the Polish Tatra Mountains, from 1927 to the music of certain Northern provinces of Poland. Be it understood that Szymanowski does not content himself with harmonizing and dressing up folk melodies; rather does he create afresh in the spirit of the folk music which he loves. Nor can it be denied that his studies in modern German counterpoint and in Franco-Russian musical coloring have left some traces upon his method in the handling of folk moods.

* * *

At the time of the first American performance of the Symphonic Concertante, Herbert Elwell, able annotator of the program books of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, wrote as follows:

"The title, Symphonie Concertante, is accurately descriptive of the work. It should not be mistaken for a piano concerto in the ordinary sense, for the solo instrument, in spite of numerous difficulties requiring a virtuoso technique, does not predominate. Rather, the orchestra and piano alternate in taking the principal role, the piano being at times subordinated to a mere obbligato."

Mr. Elwell also finds that "this brilliant composition owes its inspiration primarily to the folk spirit of his native land, and it vibrates generously with the robust, vivacious temper of the Polish mountaineers. While none of the themes appear to be literal translations of Polish folk tunes, they have, nevertheless, a highly indigenous character and evoke a rural atmosphere from which the wit and sentiment of a simple, carefree people speak with singular potency. Though the rhythms are often terse and the dissonances biting, they seem to emanate from and resolve into genial, powerful moods, producing an impression, not of conflict and distortion, but of organic growth and healthy liberation of energy."

* * *

The work is in three movements. The plaintive but elemental interval of a minor third appears to be pre-eminent in establishing the basic moods of both principal themes of the first movement and the one principal theme of the third movement.

After some gently rhythmic strumming in strings, the piano sings a bright, cheerful, gently undulating theme beginning with an ascending octave followed by the descending minor third. Szymanowski at once develops this theme. More tranquilly and lyrically, the second theme enters, beginning with an ascending minor third. There are various developments, in climatic order. A scherzando, on new material, leads to a powerful cadenza for the piano And the movement ends with a highly animated and intense statement of the second theme, followed at once by the coda.

The second movement begins with a lovely melodic line for the flute. Very shortly a viola joins with a counter melody. The duet between these two melodies continues in various instrumental combinations, the piano embroidering with decorative figuration. Horns and woodwinds enter with an atmospheric contrasting music, the piano continuing its filigree work. Presently a variant of the first theme of the first movement appears in a flute, is canonically answered by the piano. With more figuration and without pause the transition to the third and last movement is made.

This is introduced by a kettledrum sounding repeatedly an ascending minor third in a rhythm that is soon to develop into a waltz-like theme. Piano and strings add an even more rhythmical theme. These two sometimes appear together, sometimes alternately. The whole grows into a rondo-like organic movement. On this waltz theme we may again pertinently quote Mr. Elwell:

"The theme is sentimental, the harmony thick and heady. It is all delightfully satirical and gay, and it sweeps along at a steady quickening tempo."

Dance Notes

Katherine Dunham, exponent of the Negro dance, from Chicago, was so well received in her debut at the Windsor Theater, New York, on Feb. 18, that her engagement has been extended through March. She and her Group will appear at the same theater for an evening performance on March 10, and for afternoon and evening performances on March 17, 24, and 31.

* * *

Hanya Holm Tour

Hanya Holm and her group finished their second transcontinental tour with six performances in different towns in five days. During the past six weeks they have given 25 performances (13 of which were return engagements) in 12 States, bringing the season's total to 34 performances in 16 States in eight weeks.

A significant feature of the tour is that, although dance teachers and college clubs are still the chief sponsors, the regular artist or concert courses of the universities are opening their lists to the contemporary dance, and other municipal, musical and artistic organizations, as well as private individuals, are increasingly sponsoring this dance form.

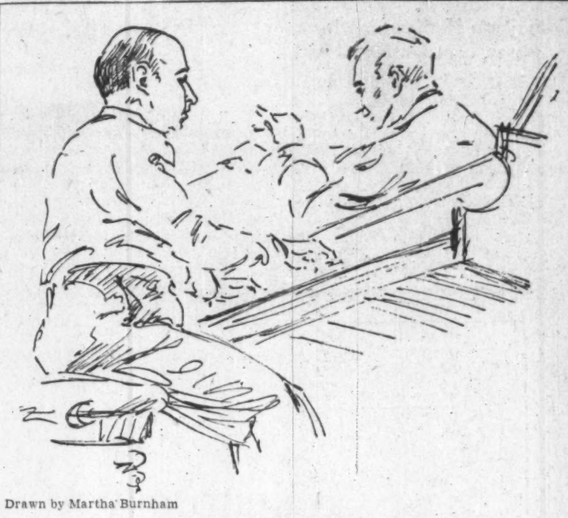
Miss Holm and her dancers will appear in the Dance Theater Series at the Y. M. H. A. on Sunday afternoon, April 7, and in the Students Dance Recital Series at Washington Irving High School, on Saturday evening, April 13.

Hans Wiener on Tour

Hans Wiener, Boston dancer, is on a two-weeks' tour during which he will give recitals in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Erika Thimey of Washington, D. C., who was connected with the Hans Wiener Studio last year and who is now head of the Dance Department of the King-Smith School in Washington, dances with Mr. Wiener. The tour opens tonight with a performance in Lock Haven, Pa. The final performance will be in Farmville, Va., where Founders Day at the State College will be celebrated on March 9.

'Passenger to Bali' To Stay Third Week

Ellis St. Joseph's play, "A Passenger to Bali," will continue through next week at the Shubert Theater. The play, in which Walter Huston is starred, was delayed in opening from Monday to Thursday of last week. The premiere in New York is now reported as deferred to March 14.



Drawn by Martha Burnham

In Rehearsal

Jan Smeterlin, at the piano, and Dr. Serge Koussevitzky preparing Szymanowski's "Symphonie Concertante" for this week's concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Gregor Piatigorsky

Who will be soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Friday and Saturday concerts of next week.

'Leave Her to Heaven'

New York

"Leave Her to Heaven," which Dwight Deere Wiman has brought to the Longacre Theater, is one of those plays the reviewing of which is a distinctly onerous chore. The fact that it is by John Van Druten, and that it brings Ruth Chatterton back to Broadway for the first time in 15 years, does not make the task any easier. The play itself is a distasteful story about a woman whose lover, the family chauffeur, kills her husband. The fact that she has been married several times and is the mother of two sons does not make the situation any happier.

Nor has "Leave Her to Heaven" any redeeming features such as striking direction or a superlative performance by the star. Auriol Lee has muddled what dramatic sense there was left in Mr. Van Druten's script. Miss Chatterton gives a performance of hysterical proportions. Edmond O'Brien plays with considerable power the chauffeur whose jealously drives him to murder. But, like the efforts of the others, his is wasted.

A. G. Andrews and Harry Sothern play the only two parts possessing a touch of real humanity and it is significant that their exits received probably the heartiest applause of the evening.

Nobody concerned can find "Leave Her to Heaven" exactly rewarding. In fact, it is hard to believe that this is Van Druten at all.

J. D. B.

'Leave Her to Heaven'

Play in three acts by John Van Druten, starring Ruth Chatterton and featuring Edmond O'Brien. Directed by Auriol Lee, with settings by Watson Barratt. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman, beginning Feb. 27, at the Longacre Theater, with the following cast:

Madge Monckton	Ruth Chatterton
Robert Ewen	Edmond O'Brien
Mr. Monckton	Reynolds Denniston
Dr. Collins	Francis Compton
Mr. Henstridge	A. G. Andrews
Mrs. Henstridge	Esther Mitchell
Grace Henstridge	Hilda Plowright
Morgan	Edmond Stevens
Davis	Guy Spaull
Martin Reardo	Neil Fitzgerald
Mrs. Lake	Bettina Cerf
David	Eldon Gorst
First Officer	J. Malcom Dunn
Second Officer	William Packer
Mr. Rolleston	Franklyn Fox
Mrs. Williams	Margaret Moffat
Mr. Williams	Harry Sothern
Rogers	Lowell Gilmore

Providence Art Club

Through March 3 the forty-fourth exhibition of the Providence Water Color Club will be on view at the Providence Art Club. Included are about 100 aquarelles, drawings, and prints.

The collection varies in quality and scope. There are pictures painted by skilled and practiced water colorists, but there are also contributions from painters who apparently make pictures as a hobby. The skilled contributors gain considerably by contrast. Many of the water colorists are really making drawings, with color added, such as the contributions of Dorothy Holt, impressive for the decisiveness of the lines and for the clear portrayal of architectural subjects.

Noteworthy contributions are "Winter Landscape" by Fred Whitaker, a convincing expression of a chill, gray day; "Rockport Harbor" by Gladys M. Wilkins, painted in a clear, dry, objective manner; "Viaduct" by Robert K. Stephens; "Church of Santi Quartro" by Herbert R. Cross; "Winter" by David Aldrich, "Lady and Chrysanthemums" by Benny Cohn; and the flower drawings by Hope C. Drury. The exhibition is given added breadth by the abstractions of Lillian Swan, and Francis J. Gyra, Jr.

Webster Aitken

Who will play the Mozart Piano Concerto in B flat (K.450) at the Monday-Tuesday Boston Symphony concerts next week.

Maurice Seymour

John Charles Thomas

Baritone to give his only Boston concert of the season in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, March 3.

'Louise' on the Screen

Gustave Charpentier's "Louise," which is marking this month the fortieth anniversary of its operatic debut in Paris, has come to the screen at the Fine Arts in a French movie version with Grace Moore to decorate the title role. If the story seems artificial, and it does, there is a compensating period atmosphere, some entertaining photographic variations, an abundance of music, and first rate French acting in the supporting roles.

The film has been directed by Abel Gance and prepared under the supervision of Charpentier. Deems Taylor has provided a foreword and English subtitles to explain the progress of the narrative, an easier method of assistance to non-French speaking audiences than hasty reference to a libretto before the house lights go down for a performance in the opera house. The film runs about an hour and a half, a conventional length for the screen but considerably shorter than the usual operatic performance. In the screen version there is considerable spoken dialogue.

Miss Moore, of course, is the most conspicuous contributor to the entertainment. Both in voice and appearance she brings charm to the role. She has been assisted by Georges Thill as the romantic Julien, and by Andre Pernet, who can act as well as sing, as the father. Suzanne Despres gives a skillful portrayal of the mother in a speaking part, and the seamstresses among whom Louise worked add a background of animation.

There is difficulty in bridging the gap between opera and the screen. Movies require action. Opera halts for song. M. Gance has endeavored to solve the problem with a roving camera. But the device is only partially successful.

There is an orchestra of 120 conducted by Eugene Bigot. The program also gives credit to soloists of the Grands Concerts Symphoniques.

A short film, "Karakoram," describing a French climbing expedition in the Himalayas, Walt Disney's "Autograph Hound," and newsreels round out the program.

E. F. M.

News of the Screen

James Stewart will appear in Warner Brothers' "Honeymoon for Three." It is Mr. Stewart's first picture for Warners.

* * *

Eddie Albert has been chosen for the leading role in "The Male Animal," the film version of the current James Thurber-Elliott Nugent Broadway comedy. Warners are the producers but no date for filming has been set so far.

* * *

June Duprez, the English film actress, is in Hollywood being tested for the leading feminine role in "Personal History," which Alfred Hitchcock is to direct. Miss Duprez will soon make the final sequences in Alexander Korda's "The Thief of Bagdad," which are to be photographed in Technicolor at the Grand Canyon.

"The Long Voyage Home," by Eugene O'Neill, will provide the first scenario for the recently organized Argosy Corporation. John Ford will direct the picture from an adaptation now being made by Dudley Nichols. Production is scheduled to begin in April.

* * *

"Susan and God" has gone before the cameras at M-G-M, with Fredric March and Joan Crawford co-starred. Hunt Stromberg is producing the film version of Rachel Crothers' play and George Cukor is directing. Among the supporting players are Ruth Hussey, Bruce Cabot, Norma Mitchell, Rita Quigley, Rose Hobart, Rita Hayworth, Nigel Bruce, and John Carroll.

* * *

A film biography of Horace Mann is announced by James Roosevelt. Houston Branch will write the screen play about the Massachusetts educator in pre-Civil War days.

* * *

Two American pioneer women, Elizabeth Blackwell and Jane Addams are being memorialized by Columbia pictures in full-length films. "The First Woman Doctor," and "Jane Addams of Hull House" are the titles of the pictures.

* * *

Charles Laughton will play the title role in "Benjamin Franklin," according to an announcement from RKO-Radio Pictures. The studio has just purchased the rights to Carl Van Doren's biography of the statesman, inventor, writer, and publisher.

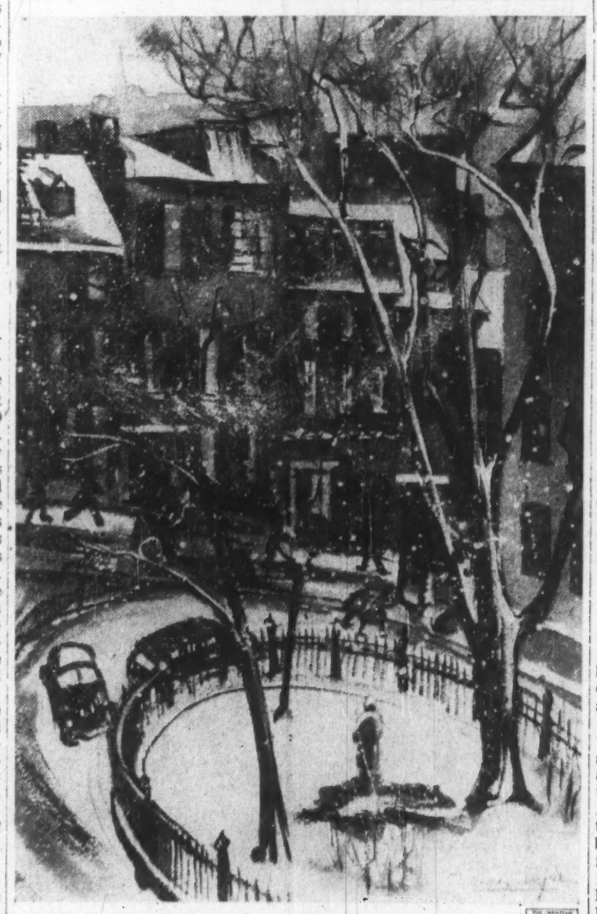
* * *

Joan Fontaine has been signed by Columbia for the leading feminine role opposite Cary Grant in Frank Lloyd's filming of "The Tree of Liberty," by Elizabeth Page. . . . Production has started at M-G-M on "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. . . . Carole Lombard's third assignment for RKO will be "Unbreakable Mrs. Doll," from Grace Perkins' novel. . . . Leila Ernst, formerly of "Too Many Girls," has signed a long-term contract at Paramount.

"The Grapes of Wrath," made from the John Steinoeck novel, will be shown in 301 cities of the United States between Feb. 20 and March 15. . . . M-G-M has started a talent search to find a youngster for the role of Jody in the film version of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings' novel "The Yearling." . . . Don Wilson, announcer on the Jack Benny radio program, has been signed to play "Slim" in Mr. Benny's forthcoming film, "The Round-Up." . . . Bing Crosby and Gloria Jean have started work on their new picture, "If I Had My Way." . . Frank Capra's initial production for Warners will be entitled "The Life of John Doe."

* * *

"Virginia City," the new Warner Technicolor opus starring Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins, will have its world premiere simultaneously in two Nevada towns, Reno and Virginia City, on March 16. A special 16-car Southern Pacific train will carry 250 Hollywood stars, newspaper correspondents, and executives from Los Angeles to Reno for the celebration. Gov. E. P. Carville is to give a reception for the guests and there will be a "Virginia City Comstock Ball," in the State House Auditorium, Reno. Mr. Flynn, Ann Sheridan, Priscilla Lane, Humphrey Bogart, Rosemary Lane, Alan Hale, Eddie Albert, Randolph Scott, and Jean Parker are among the movie people announced as planning to attend the premiere.



'Louisburg Square'

Water color by Molly Ayer on exhibition at the Boston Society of Independent Artists.

Exhibitions at Wellesley

By Dorothy Adlow

Through March 7 sculptures by Arnold Geissbuhler will be on display in the Art Museum of Wellesley College. It is regrettable that this interesting display has not been shown in Boston, where Mr. Geissbuhler lives and teaches, and where many more spectators might have opportunity to see and study his work.

This sculptor is one of those who desire to restore sculpture to its earlier rank, and to avoid the practice which has been taught by many art schools and academies. Instead of following canons doggedly and imitating classical forebears, those sculptors design and compose through the material. We are aware in Mr. Geissbuhler's heads and figures, for example, of an intense concentration, a continuously subtle adjustment of the part to the whole, of the contour to the three-dimensional design, of the outer presence to the inner character. He shows some kinship to Maillol, more perhaps to Despiau, both modern Frenchmen who in their respective ways are cultivating a twentieth-century concept of the classical ideal.

Mr. Geissbuhler avoids most of the conventions being followed by many contemporaries; the conscious primitivism, the abstract tendencies, the patterned stylizations. He does not distort, attenuate, magnify; on the contrary, he aims for the controlled, poised, generalized portrayal. He does not attempt to alter the shapes or proportions in nature; he follows naturalistic shapes faithfully. He is not literal, however, in portrayal of the human figure, for every lineament is made to serve not as a copy, but as a functioning part of an organic whole. The curves and contours are beautiful, and they provide a handsome surface design aside from their descriptive function.

Few sculptors control their design in this larger idiom, while treating details painstakingly. Sculptors of romantic disposition may model a complete figure in one broad gesture, but they have ignored the part for the whole, suppressed detail for a large and dramatic effect. Among modern sculptors, Mr. Geissbuhler would be looked upon as an exponent of niceties in modeling. He is not an exponent of the hew-and-carve method; he models with soft and malleable materials. There is not the feeling of the block of stone, of the hard, resistant surface in his statuary. He preserves the subtle gradations permitted in handling clay, terra cotta, plaster.

In portraiture he abandons the generalized attitude revealed in the figures; he aims to express in his quiet and penetrating way the character of the model. Some sitters he treats in a tenuous and etherealized manner, like the terra cotta "Wang," which is sensitive and fugitive in design. Other heads are wrought in more massive and palpable fashion, thrust up to heroic size, and completed in a more symmetrical and objective way. The latter method is commanding, but less moving, a primitive throwback which somehow is less expressive of Mr. Geissbuhler's more searching talents.

We feel that while he imposes a strict discipline on himself, choosing the difficult and sometimes thankless path, deep within him is a desire to soar, to burst out with poetic abandon. He could do that with confidence, for he has earned such a holiday after a long experience of painstaking practice. He has the essential inner artistic control, without which free expression is mere froth.

* * *

Project Pictures

Oils and water colors by members of the Massachusetts Art Project are being shown at Wellesley High School under the sponsorship of the Wellesley Art Association.

A representative collection of pictures has been hung upon the walls of the school library. They encompass a wide range, showing variations of style of astonishing diversity. But such is the prevailing tendency of our day; each seeks and finds his own idiom.

If there is any uniformity in this display, it is a common inclination among performers to work with vigor in their accepted manner. The patterns are sharp; the colors strong or highly contrasted; the abstractions bold. There are non-objective contributors; there are painters who come close to being illustrators. There are craftsmen working in the precise manner of Yvonne Twining, and others who burst into color like Alexis Arapoff. When we see typical pictures by Vernon Smith, Blanche Lazzell, Russell West, Eliot Orr, Charles Heinz, Fritz Pfeiffer, Henrietta O'Brien, Allan Crite, we feel heartened by the delight they express in paint, by the determination they show in finding a richer, more convincing manner of speaking through their chosen medium. It is this excited, disturbed, convinced character that is worth looking into, for there are not many laymen who appreciate how large a number of native artists are working in this enthusiastic and diligent way, as though they had to paint, against all odds and discouragements. Such impulses must be nurtured, and perhaps a way will be found to integrate these creative workers in the modern economy so that what they produce can be sold and achieve the status of a commodity which gives satisfaction to the consumer.

Music Notes

Piatigorsky With Orchestra

The new Violoncello Concerto of Serge Prokofieff will have its first American hearing at the Boston Symphony concerts of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, March 8 and 9, in Symphony Hall. Gregor Piatigorsky will be the soloist. The Russian cellist will also take part, with Jean Lefranc as viola, in Richard Strauss' tone poem, "Don Quixote." The program will open with Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony.

* * *

Stradivarius Quartet

The Stradivarius Quartet will give a concert in the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge, Friday evening, playing quartets by Schubert, Beethoven, and Ravel.

* * *

Roth Quartet

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge will hear Theodore Szanto's "Valse Parisienne," which the composer dedicated to her, played by the Roth Quartet at Wheeler Beckett's final chamber music concert in Jordan Hall at 4 p. m., Wednesday, March 6. This waltz is a movement of a Dance Suite written for ballet and string quartet. The Roth Quartet will also play the slow movement from Debussy's Quartet; the Piano Quintet, Op. 1, by Dohnányi, with Avis Charbonnel at the piano, and Beethoven's Quartet in F major, Op. 18, No. 1.

* * *

Benefit for French War Oevres

Lily Pons, George Copeland, and members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will take part in a concert in Symphony Hall on Monday evening, March 25, for the benefit of the four French War Oevres, namely, the American Field Service, the American Friends of France, the American Association for Assistance to French Artists, and the Defense Contre Avions Canteens.

* * *

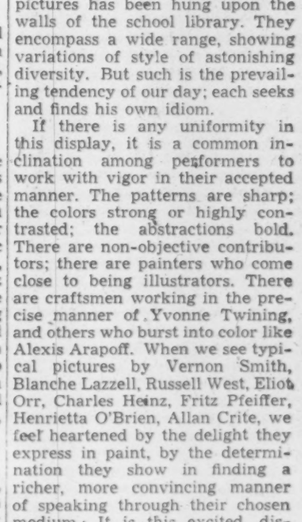
Miss Lawrence for Buenos Aires

Marjorie Lawrence of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who will make her Wagnerian debut in Boston as Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre," with the Metropolitan on March 30, has been signed as leading Wagnerian soprano of the Teatro Colon, Buenos Aires, for the coming season.

Film Assignments

Cast additions at M-G-M include Edna May Oliver for "Pride and Prejudice"; Lucile Watson and C. Aubrey Smith for "Waterloo Bridge" . . . "Northwest Passage," starring Spencer Tracey, has its world premiere tonight at the Pinney Theater, Boise, Idaho . . . Mischa Auer has checked in at Universal studies for a features role in the new Bob Burns comedy, "Alias the Deacon" . . . Cliff Edwards, the voice of Jiminy Cricket in "Pinocchio" is in New York for a short visit . . . A color film about cotton, "Threads of a Nation," has been released by Columbia.

B. P. Schulberg, veteran Hollywood producer, has joined Columbia's official roster . . . Hattie McDaniel, the magnificent "Mammy" of "Gone With the Wind," has been borrowed from David O. Selznik by Darryl F. Zanuck for a role in "Maryland" . . . Sidney Lanfield has been assigned to direct Shirley Temple in "Young People."



Esther Junger

Appearing in Y. M. H. A. Dance Theater Series in New York, Sunday afternoon, March 10.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

"THE FUNNIEST COMEDY OF THIS SEASON."—Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7869. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining"—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
by NANCY HAMILTON and MORGAN LEWIS
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH TH., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5969
EVGS. 8:40. Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH Tonight 8:30 MAT. TODAY
CLARE BOOTHE'S
'MARGIN FOR ERROR'
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
with DORIS DUDLEY
EVE. 55c-$2.20. MATS. 55c-$1.65 TAX INCL.

Tickets Today Symphony Hall $1.10 up
This SUN. AFT. at 3:30
John Charles
THOMAS
Met. Opera Leading Baritone

KEN. 0610 FENWAY THEATRE NOW!
JOEL McCREA • NANCY KELLY
'He Married His Wife'
Lloyd Nolan, "MAN WHO WOULDN'T TALK"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Barbara Stanwyck — Fred MacMurray
"REMEMBER THE NIGHT"
Lew Ayres — Lionel Barrymore
"SECRET OF DR. KILDARE"
Entire week of March 3rd
"GONE WITH THE WIND"
Reserved Seats Now on Sale

In War, Army and Navy Use Mines

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The United States Army plants mines, while the Navy lays them! Merely different terminologies for the same thing.

However, there is a sharp distinction between the methods used by the two services and in their spheres of operation.

All mines susceptible of being controlled from shore are under the purview of the Army, while those mines which explode by contact only, belong to the Navy.

The Coast Artillery Corps of the Army operates the mine planters that place controlled mines in their assigned positions.

As every controlled mine is connected with a control station on shore by a system of submarine wiring, these mine fields are perforce limited in scope, and are only placed in harbor approaches, or strategically located waters that can be kept under observation.

Navy Lays Mines at Sea

The Navy begins its mine laying in waters that are beyond the areas in which controlled mines can be conveniently placed, and handles all mines laid in the open sea.

The controlled mine used by the Army can be set, in the control station, either to explode when touched by a passing vessel or when the observer ashore closes an electric circuit.

This type of mine offers several advantages. Whenever desired, they can be tested electrically to determine the condition of the mine. When set for controlled operation, friendly vessels can pass through the mine field in safety, or enemy vessels can be sunk in location where they will not block the channel. In foggy weather or at night, the mines can be set for contact operation.

Fields of controlled mines do not have to be traversed through the tortuous and dangerous channels left in fields of contact mines for the passage of friendly vessels, where there is always the chance that a mine has dragged its anchor and is a menace to a ship navigating a supposedly safe fairway.

Coast Artillery Maps Mine Plans

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Coast Artillery is prepared to protect American shores in time of emergency with the same general type of mine field now used by Germany and Britain in Helgoland and the Firth of Forth —naval strongholds whose minefields have been shunned by both belligerents.

In the semi-official periodical, Army Ordnance, Capt. J. E. Harriman disclosed that the Coast Artillery Corps could employ mine fields controlled from the shore which would permit passage of friendly vessels.

Of the methods employed to explode control mines when hostile ships approach, Captain Harriman said "delayed contact fire" offered the advantage of a "valuable intelligence agency."

By this method, if a vessel strikes one of the mines the charge does not explode but instead a control station ashore is automatically warned of the vessel's presence. If observers decide the ship is hostile, the mine is set off immediately by electricity.

Any channel that is suspected of having been mined, is given a wide berth by enemy ships.

Had it not been for the mines that the Spaniards were credited with having placed in the entrance to Santiago Harbor in 1898, Admiral Sampson's armored ships could easily have forced their way past the weak fortifications and brought the campaign on land to a quick end.

The Army has the mines that it requires to cover the areas which have been selected to be mined, and the designated position of every mine is charted. The mine-planters and the trained personnel are available, and in time of emergency all of the fields of contact mines can be planted in a very short time.

The Atlantic coast of the United States is admirably adapted to defensive mining operations, and by the same token, to offensive operations as well, as was exemplified by German mines being laid in various places in 1918.

Deeper on Pacific Coast

Throughout the entire length of the Atlantic coast, the continental shelf extends seaward for a distance of between 30 and 100 miles before the 100 fathom curve is reached. On this gradually deepening shelf, almost any desired depth of water can be selected in which to lay barriers of mines.

Unfortunately the reverse holds true for the Pacific coast, where deep water close to the land is the rule.

Were sufficient mines available, the entire 1,500 miles of eastern coast could be protected by a continuous field of mines, such as Britain recently announced had been undertaken to screen the east coasts of England and Scotland.

These fields would be offshore barriers of contact mines laid by the Navy, but they would require a prohibitive number of mines—several millions.

Other Methods Devised

So some other method of handling the problem had to be devised.

The various Naval Districts are charged with arranging the details for carrying out the general strategical policies of the Navy Department, and with initiating such independent policies as are necessary to safeguard shipping in contiguous waters.

Each District has its own planning board which is composed of experienced officers, and each of these boards has carefully considered the matter of mining adjacent waters, both with respect to its own district and interlocking with the defenses of the adjoining districts.

Local configurations of land and water, have been studied, and methods devised to permit mining being done with the fewest number of mines conducive to effectiveness.

Every Detail Taken Care Of

The plans go into details concerning the number of mine-layers required, which rows of mines are to be laid first, the lengths of time required for the various operations, and so on.

International Law requires that public announcement be made when mines are laid in other than national waters, but the exact locations of the mine fields are not required to be divulged.

Even if the fields were not continuous, a proclamation to the effect that mine fields would be encountered along the eastern coast of the United States, and advising where and when safe entry could be effected, would be a deterrent to the movements of all vessels, enemy and friendly, approaching the coast.

And the public can be assured that both the Army and Navy of the United States are prepared quickly to strew these devastating engines of destruction in the way of any enemy threatening our coast.

[The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views either of the Army or Navy.]

Rival Unions Bring Peace To Wisconsin City, Not War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—Complete unity has been maintained in Kenosha, Wisconsin, throughout the four years struggle between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and today the name "Kenosha" means "Peace" in trade union circles all over the United States, where weary rank-and-file unionists are demanding why the plan can't work.

So important is the Kenosha example that in the current issue of the Labor Information Bulletin, published monthly by the United States Department of Labor the leading article is written by Paul Porter, editor of The Kenosha Labor describing how this peace has been maintained in the face of nation-wide labor civil war.

The instance is the best known but not the only one. "In actual practice," declared the Secretary of Labor in her 1939 annual report, "there is an unwritten but developing respect for each other's jurisdictions and joint action to protect certain rights and opportunities to prevent adverse legislation and to promote desired legislation."

Publication of the present article follows declaration by Daniel J. Tobin, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (A. F. of L.) last month that "less than one dozen men on both sides are responsible for the division of 8,000,000 workers."

No Division in Kenosha

In Kenosha, the division never occurred. The harmony which was preserved was beneficial to employers as well as to workers as well as to the community as a whole. According to Mr. Porter it has meant a large freedom from strikes.

"Organization of Kenosha workers into strong unions has placed local employer-labor relations on a highly stable basis," Mr. Porter declares. "Only four strikes occurred during the past four years. Three were conducted by newly organized unions in the service trades for union recognition: the fourth by Nash workers in October, 1939, was for a written contract to succeed a verbal agreement."

Witnesses before current Congressional investigations here have stressed how factional labor rows injure employers whose plants become the battlegrounds of factional disputes. One witness here, Dean Lloyd K. Garrison of Wisconsin University Law School, a member of the President's Committee studying labor problems in England, recalled that the Committee's unanimous report showed trade union rivalry does not produce strikes in England, where leaders have learned to live in harmony and respect each other's jurisdictions.

Kenosha Stands for Peace

In labor circles in America Kenosha stands for peace. So says Mr. Porter. In the four-year period of outside strife, the craft and industrial unions in Kenosha lived in harmony. In the Nash plant, where different unions are present who are bitterly antagonistic elsewhere, he declares "There is no record of any jurisdictional dispute arising between any of them; they exchange information and work in closest harmony."

On the masthead of his own weekly newspaper, Mr. Porter points to the line — "Published by the A. F. L. and C. I. O. unions of Kenosha." The weekly is read in four out of five homes, he declares.

Unions own the paper and vote at stockholders' meeting in proportion to their membership, the A. F. of L. with 56 per cent voting stock; the C. I. O. 43, and an independent union, 1 per cent. There is labor unity too, he says, in the Workers Educational Council, in the Union Label League, while C. I. O. and A. F. of L. maintain harmony of two sorts on the all-union chorus. Organizations like the union recreational council are supported jointly by the two factions. The C. I. O. locals were never suspended by the A. F. of L. Trades and Labor Council he says, and are still represented on it.

Was Carefully Planned

"The maintenance of harmony between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. in Kenosha was not accomplished without careful planning on the part of leaders in both groups. When a split appeared likely, some of the officers of local unions in Kenosha representing each faction met and agreed on steps to prevent the local movement from being affected by the bitterness developing nationally.

A strong sentiment for unity has thus been crystallized among the rank and file in all Kenosha unions extremists who tended toward partizanship on either side were relegated to the background . . . officers of the local carpenters and machinists unions were especially active in the educational campaign for unity."

Mr. Porter calls Kenosha "a typical American city" with its population of 53,000 coming from various racial groups. His evidence indicates that its trades are more highly organized however than in most American communities. In any event, unionists are looking to its example of harmony with hope, and all over the country today—"Kenosha stands for peace."

Architects See New Field Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 29—Greater participation of the architect in government will bring about beautification of the "ugly" city, according to Charles D. Maginnis, Past President of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Maginnis, speaking at the eighty-third anniversary dinner of the Institute's New York Chapter here, termed commercial violation of landscapes "a national scandal" and held that New York City had it within its power to become "the world's most beautiful city."

"What the architect has contributed to the new arteries leading to New York is only an indication of the quality of his gift," he said. "One can now make his approach to New York as to almost no other American city without encountering acres of tin cans and blatant billboards and a general litter of neglected things."

Britain's Food Minister Cuts Liquor Ingredients

LONDON (AP)—Food Minister W. S. Morrison announced Feb. 28 that Britain's whisky production must be cut to one-third of the 1939 output because of the shortage of grain for livestock.

Similarly, he said, consumption of sugar by breweries must be reduced 30 per cent.

Radio Prize Winner

Sunkist

Mrs. H. E. Briggs of Minneapolis and Her Children

Not a professional prize contestant, Mrs. Briggs will use her $1,000 for her home and children. Shown with her are Harriet, 9, and Paul, 2½.

Children and Home First: So She Chose the $1,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Mrs. H. E. Briggs, Minneapolis housewife and mother, who won the recent Sunkist citrus contest, has chosen the $1,000 cash prize instead of a free trip to California, in order to help pay for her home.

Mrs. Briggs is the wife of an English instructor at the University of Minnesota, and they have two small children.

The contest was held via radio by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, a producing and marketing co-operative representing three quarters of the citrus growers in California and Arizona, comprising the largest co-operative of its kind in the world. The contest was broadcast nationally over CBS, on the "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood" program. In answer to question on the desirability of citrus fruit for home use. 34,102 entries were received, in competition for some $2,500 in prizes, ranging from $1 each to the grand prize choice.

Entrants, who were each required to submit six Sunkist trademarks from orange skins, accounted for more than 200,000 oranges, as compared to 142,000 trademarks received on the previous radio program, when only one trademark was required in the limerick contest which ran for 52 weeks.

New York State led in the number of entrants in the latest contest, with 6,068.

Mrs. Briggs explained that while "the trip to California is a tempting one," she chose the money because: "Two years ago we built a small house. We did it on very little money, so our obligations are still heavy, and I feel I must think of them and of the children's future first."

Mrs. Briggs said, "quite a number of people ask me if I am a 'professional' as far as entering contests is concerned. The best answer is that I have two children and a seven-room house that I take care of alone, beside the work I do for the P.-T. A. at the children's school.

British Farmers Pledged Full Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 29—A pledge that British agriculture, which is now staging a revival in answer to vital wartime needs, "shall not a second time be allowed to collapse" when peace comes has been given the farmers by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

"I say that without hesitation and with full confidence," Mr. Chamberlain told a meeting of the chairmen of county war agricultural executive committees here Feb. 28, "because it is founded upon the conviction we all hold that prosperous agriculture is just as important for this country as prosperous industry."

2,000,000 Acres Enough

Obviously alluding to former Prime Minister David Lloyd George's criticism of the Government's 2,000,000-acre expansion program for home food production, Mr. Chamberlain said "there are venerable prophets of agriculture who tell you this is too low a figure." The Government thinks 2,000,000 acres the largest amount obtainable, he declared.

Mr. Chamberlain declared the Government was convinced the result of the war depended just as much on increasing the home food production as on the conspicuous exploits of the fighting forces.

Moreover, if the present Government was still in power after the war, he promised it would continue to provide conditions for allowing farmers and farm workers a reasonable return for reasonably conducted agriculture.

The Premier's assurance is a timely answer to widespread criticism of "cheese-paring"—measures which the Government has so far announced to assist farmers in a big program of speeding up production.

Criticism has been strongly voiced from all sides in the House of Commons and was reiterated by Mr. Lloyd George's severe warning of gaps in Britain's food front to a gathering of the National Defense and Public Interest Committee here.

Premier Changes His Stand

His latest agricultural speech certainly marks a big turnabout in Mr. Chamberlain's attitude to farming since his oft-quoted speech at Kettering in July, 1938, when he declared it a wrong policy to help the farmers at the expense of industry.

It is being pointed out here that once again it has taken war to make highly industrialized Britain realize the value and even the necessity of prosperous agriculture.

Twenty-six years ago the same conclusion dawned on another government, but peace came and the lesson was forgotten.

British farmers passed through the worst years in their history. Will the present Government keep its promise not to let agriculture down again, it is asked by those who have the farmers' interests at heart.

Political Truce Announced

Undoubtedly it has been fully brought home to the Cabinet in the past few weeks that a very strong body of opinion of all political parties will only be satisfied with a bold, comprehensive farm policy.

Another factor which doubtless influenced the Prime Minister in his timing of this assurance to farmers is that it has just been announced that a political truce between the major parties in wartime by-elections is to be broken at Kettering—the very constituency where Mr. Chamberlain's cold shower for farmers' hopes in 1938 is most vividly remembered.

According to the truce, it is agreed between Government supporters and the Socialist and Liberal Opposition that by-elections would not be contested while the war lasted, the party holding the seat in the last election being returned unless opposed by Communist, Facist, or Independent.

Labor's decision to fight at Kettering in the contest March 6 was reached by a meeting of local Labor and Co-operative representatives. In the last election Kettering, which is part industrial and part agricultural, returned a Conservative by a small majority over a Labor opponent.

'Coal Standard' Scrip Grows Into $650,000,000 Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miners who pay with money based on a "coal standard" have built up a retail business totaling about $650,000,000 annually.

Their "money" is the scrip of the coal fields—printed coupons or stamped discs of metal that take the place of currency and coins.

Each bit of the coal field money, whether in coupon or metal style, is backed by an individual coal company—the company's resources are its coal.

Originally conceived as a means of extending credit to miners between paydays, the scrip system has grown steadily with more and more attention paid to the operation of the company stores.

Based on Simplicity

Now, on the records of the National Industrial Stores Association, approximately 2,600 such stores are operating and each is doing an average annual business of $250,000.

At some company stores a profit sheet turns up at the end of the year showing better returns than came from the mine.

The system is simplicity itself. A miner needing money goes to the company office, signs a slip authorizing deductions from his wages when payday comes and is handed "company money."

Theoretically, it is good only in the company store. But some coal fields merchants, recognizing their competition, now have "we cash scrip" signs in their windows. They accept the scrip at a discount, then use it in replenishing supplies by purchasing standard priced articles at the company stores.

"Money Changers" Active

As with all money systems, there's an "exchange rate" for scrip. "Buyers" cruise through the fields, and purchase the scrip for actual cash from miners who need funds on trips away from home. Regular "exchange" rates are available. Depending on demand—for cash—the exchange ranges from 70 to 90 cents on the dollar.

The scrip system reaches, too, into textile and lumber industries, where company stores sometimes supply the needs of employees.

Combining their business with that of the coal company merchants, the National Industrial Stores Association says the annual business of its 4,200 members exceeds $1,000,000,000.

"Most of the business is in scrip," said Hull Bronson, Executive Secretary of the Association, "but we're going after regular trade, competing with private merchants, and doing it successfully."

Education Broadens Aims To Meet Modern Needs

Continued from Page 1

in various ways keep the public interested and informed.

"One of the first results of securing citizen committee co-operation has been to bring into the open one of the most prevalent causes for the lack of good will. This is the fear that the schools are somehow communistic in their teachings," Mr. Pillsbury stated, and told this story: A well-organized and powerful economic group having failed to get very far in attacking educational costs, shifted its attack to the schools' use of a certain well-known series of social studies textbooks. The superintendent turned the whole series of textbooks over to an influential citizen serving on the citizens' committee. He read the books and was enthusiastic. The entire correspondence was published in the papers, and effectually disposed of the criticism.

Guidance Considered

Further public relations taken up by Mr. Pillsbury included the use of the school as a community center and for adult education, and a constantly cultivated co-operation between business and industrial leaders and the schools in working out guidance information and placement. Three speakers addressing group meetings at different times, contributed correlated aspects of the problem of the high school and what it shall teach.

W. W. Haggard, President of Western Washington College at Bellingham, would have 14 years of school training instead of 12, and would submit the premise that intellectual activity cannot be divorced from social and that therefore the high school should reorganize its attitude toward the curriculum.

"The entire intellectual program should be reorganized around the problems of youth," he continued. These problems or needs he named as self-realization, social competence, and economic efficiency. "If the secondary school grapples with youth problems intelligently, the traits of civic responsibility which were found lacking in too many high school youth by the New York State Regents' inquiry staff, will be developed," Mr. Haggard maintained.

Emphasis Shifting

In an earlier session of this same group on secondary education, it was brought out by Ralph W. Tyler, Chairman of the Department of Education, University of Chicago, that instead of placing almost exclusive emphasis upon the development of certain subjects, skills and the acquisition of information in the several school subjects, the better high schools are now seeking to emphasize as well the development of effective work habits and study skills, of effective ways of thinking, of desirable social attitudes, depth of appreciations, personal adjustments, etc. Dr. Tyler also emphasized the greater continuity now felt in the high school program all the way from the ninth through the twelfth grades.

"There has been also an increased effort to select content more closely related to the lives of the students," he said, and named courses in home and family life in community studies, and in the arts. "Students, too, are encouraged in democratic participation, such as taking increased responsibility for standards of conduct in their activities and for curriculum planning."

Not All "Depression"

From the angle of the placement of youth in jobs, Worth McClure, Superintendent of Schools in Seattle, speaking in the division on occupational adjustment, pointed out that the youth problem, due to population and age level changes, is not primarily a depression problem, as so often thought.

"It is the result of long-time trends which are likely to continue," said Dr. Tyler. "We cannot wait serenely for business to take up the slack in unemployed youth. We must plan a long-time program."

The first few jobs that youth of an earlier day held were, he said, in the nature of occupational adjustment. Looking back, there emerged a certain direction or pattern. In other words, "youth found itself by changing jobs." Now jobless youth stays in school longer, and this means that the schools must take over that period of adjustment, Dr. Tyler explained.

Schools Must Accept

"I say again that old ways and means are gone; that youth faces an unfriendly employment prospect; that the secondary schools are the only agency that serve all of American youth; that the youth now stays in school because he has nowhere else to go; and that in view of these facts the secondary schools have now got to accept responsibility for the educational process of adjustment which in the old days was largely carried on outside the sc ool," he summed up.

Dr. Tyler pointed out that instead of offering courses that led chiefly to white-collar jobs, the high schools must dignify the occupations by which three-fourths of the students will earn their livelihood. Yet he emphasized a need for more general education rather than more vocational, and stressed a need for adequate counseling and placement work in the high schools, intelligent follow-up, too, he offered as not only important to youth but a means of evaluating and redressing the high school curriculum in the light of results, in terms of youth's adjustment to earning situations and to tests of character.

The educator today has become aware of education's changed attitude toward the intelligent quotient or I. Q.; but to the layman this is said to be not so well known.

"I. Q." Highly Inconstant

Reporting on a series of long-term studies carried on in Iowa, George D. Stoddard of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Stations, State University of Iowa, went over the main points of the findings to date, and brought out that it has been amply proved that environment affects the child's I. Q., also that the I. Q., once considered by psychologists the last word in accurate measurements of a child's mentality, has been found to vary as much as from 20 to 40 points over a period of eight years, is in fact, "highly inconstant."

"In closing I should like to indulge in a frank opinion," Dr. Stoddard said. "It is that mental testing as a standard procedure in schools should be allowed to decline." It may be better for the individual teacher, he said, "to turn to measures of special abilities, relying for insight as to general ability on cumulative records of scholastic achievement. This plan would avoid the bad error of labeling a child as permanently dull, average, or bright."

"Schools Should Teach Health"

In a symposium on health, W. W. Bauer, M. D., of the Bureau of Health Education, American Medical Association, after summing up official actions of the A. M. A., with relation to school children said: "From all these viewpoints I believe the attitude of physicians about what schools should teach is essentially the same, namely, the schools should teach about health and not about disease."

Dr. Bauer after discussing some of the present school practices which he considered misguided because dealing with medical topics or showing a "search for medical curiosities," made this statement among others: "He (the physician) believes in health education if it can be given without rendering the individual excessively healthminded." . . .

Vote Fraud Charge In Newark Checked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 29 (AP)—Advocates of vote reform are being moved to new action here today as a result of charges by Edward Fenias, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, that large-scale fraudulent voting occurred in last week's special election on the proposal to change Newark's City Government to a City Manager type.

Mr. Fenias charged there were 10,000 fraudulent votes cast in the election in which the City Manager proposal lost by more than 20,000 votes. While he was not challenging the results, he said, his purpose was to seek to insure that elections in Newark were honest. Many election deputies were on the City pay roll or otherwise affiliated with City Hall, he charged.

The Citizens' Union will use its own workers to check every district in the City and will report irregularities to Bert L. Lamb, Superintendent of Elections.

Mr. Lamb said he had tried to get a reform law passed, and that the courts had negatived his action by ruling that a citizen may make his residence in a community for voting purposes without living there.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

INCREASE your income in a dignified manner, sell fine dress materials to your friends and acquaintances at mill prices; liberal commission. Write for information, Silk City, Lynbrook, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

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AGENTS—DISTRIBUTORS AND SALESMEN wanted by corporation manufacturing low-priced money-saving and efficiency-producing utilities which are now used by many thousand concerns everywhere and highly endorsed. The utilities are fast and profitable sellers. Every store, factory, mill, etc., good prospect. Exceptional opportunity for reliable men to go into business for themselves without investments. Good commissions. Particulars on request. NATURLITE CO., 122 5th Avenue, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

EXECUTIVE-secretary, stenographer, bookkeeper; office manager; varied experience; literary, legal, editorial, patent, commercial, etc.; free to travel. Box M-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BLIND BROOK LODGE
46 Milton Road, Rye, N. Y.
A Distinguished Residence Affording
The Finest in Gracious Living
2-4 ROOMS $60
Wood-burning fireplaces, tennis courts, paddle tennis, playground, tenants' gardens; restaurant, garage, guest rooms, elevators. Skating. RYE 1683.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

SUBLET—Large 2-room apartment, elevator; near Riverside Drive and subway; $65.00. (Apt. 4-B) 510 W. 110th, N. Y. C. AC. 4-0455 or Superintendent.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th). N.Y.C. TR. 7-8195.

DANCING

Ainsworth Studio
of
Ballroom Dancing
Carnegie Hall, N. Y. CI 6-2253

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FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-3279.

Local Classified

(Continued)

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STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
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Wanted: Full or part loads, local or long distance. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2462. Call any time. 179 WAVERLEY AVENUE, WATERTOWN

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WANTED — Regular organist for Christian Science church. Write Clerk, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rockville Centre, New York.

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STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (56th). New York.

STEINWAY and other standard-make grand pianos; radius 300 miles New York. DAVIS, 160 W. 56th Street, N. Y. C.

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OWEN SPENCER
Piano Tuner and Rebuilder
Tel. Wads. 3-1064 N. Y. C.

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Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
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1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Light, airy, single room; near bath, shower. Oil-heat. All subways. PAPE, 348 Adelphi Street.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 656 Lafayette Ave.—Attractive front room, private bath; also single room; finest location, convenient to churches.

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N. Y. C., CLAREMONT AVE., 200 (Apt. 62)—Large, bright, single bedroom; reasonable; close transportation; Riverside Drive; evenings, Monument 2-2654.

N. Y. C., West End Ave.—Double corner, bath; near bus, subway; exclusive building; private family; business references. AC. 4-6630.

N. Y. C.—Business woman, beautiful large room, 17th floor, 2 closets; excellent transportation; reasonable to right one. CH. 2-2058.

N. Y. C.—Large room furnished or unfurnished, 4 closets; small room furnished, Burton, Apt. 4-C. CI. 7-5420. Midtown section.

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24½' x 100' high ceilings. Mezzanine 2560 sq. ft. Basement 1300 sq. ft.
$6000
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A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

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Connecticut

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Annual March Sale of HOUSEWARES

Dozens of Values for Every Home

HOWLAND'S

LONGINES
The World's Most Honored Watch

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Broad St.

READ'S
Quality
COSTS NO MORE

MEIGS

MANUFACTURER'S CLOSEOUT!
Reg. $35 and $37.50
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MAIN FLOOR

Electrolux Cleaner
EDWARD A. STUBENHAUS
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41 Henderson Road, Fairfield, Conn.
Phone 9-3010
FREE DEMONSTRATION

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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CONNECTICUT

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Lamp Shades
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Shades Made to Order
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The Greenwich Electrical Co.
Greenwich Avenue Tel. 832

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SINCE 1897
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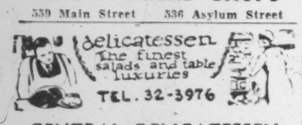
HOT CROSS BUNS
FRESH DAILY
(Citron—Orange Peel—Currants)
20c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
539 Main Street 536 Asylum Street



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Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

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127 STATE STREET
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104 WALL STREET NORWALK

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So Main St.

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
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Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

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BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
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THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St., Stamford Phone 3-3171
AN EARLY EASTER MAKES A COAT A NECESSITY
See Our New Collection!

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We have a nice assortment ready to show you at prices that are pleasing
We're celebrating our 80th Anniversary Sale. Bargains for every member of the family. Everything in the store is reduced, for four days only—Feb. 28th to March 2nd inclusive.
The MILLER & PECK CO.

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Flowering Plants
keep summer within your home all year!
Knox Hats $7.50 up
Exclusive at
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Youthifying Spring Fashions
For Smart Women, Coats—Suits Dresses—Accessories
Liebeskind
31 E. MAIN ST., WATERBURY

New York

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NEWEST CREATIONS
in
Fine Furniture
at Low Prices
During February
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
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PHONE 4-2104

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"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

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PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
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Twentieth Anniversary Year
Coal—Fuel Oil
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Douglas Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
PHONE 7-2349

OPENING
The new windows with a complete display of fresh new Spring and Easter Apparel and Accessories during the week of February 26th. We hope you will like this new improvement
at McLean's

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WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
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Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
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DULETO the TAILOR

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

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CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST Tel. 2251

Excellent Food

Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 25c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
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BELLIS PHARMACY
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116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

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Say it with Ours
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260 Delaware Ave. 304 Main St.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
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6 Stores. Phones Free Delivery
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Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

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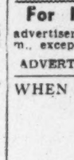

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

Telephone Your Order
Prompt delivery to all parts of Elmira
Franklin St. Food Market
Member of National Brands Stores
356 FRANKLIN ST. Dial 9155

GLOVERSVILLE

Quality Shoe Sale
Nothing changed but the price
Same Shoes
FOOT REST—ENNA JETTICK
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
Phone 3440 14 Hill Street
NE

There's no work, no worry—
The Laundry Way
A Telephone Call does the whole thing
ROBISON & SMITH, Inc.
LAUNDERERS AND CLEANERS

The New
Imperial Washable Wallpapers
and
Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES BROWN & CO.
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BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO MAIN
Quality Meats Free Delivery
We specialize in high grade Meats. Phone us your order.
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Phone 2591

JAMESTOWN

George Davis Restaurant
Y. W. C. A. Bldg., Main and 4th Sts.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
Announcing
WEEKDAY EVENING DINNERS
Beginning Saturday, March 2nd
Complete new schedule as follows:
Weekday Cafeteria Luncheons, 11:30 to 2 P. M.
Evening Dinners, 5:30 to 7:30 P. M.
Sunday Dinners, 12 to 5 P. M.
Chicken Served the Davis Way

IT'S SPRING
New Things Are Ready
at
ABRAHAMSON BIGELOW'S

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN

Jos. Beato Sons Oil Co.

COAL KOPPERS COKE WOOD
298 South Grand Ave.
Telephone Baldwin 2951
Day and Night Service
Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

KIDDIE TOWNE
INFANTS' and KIDDIES' WEAR
Bathinettes, Play Pens and Juvenile Furniture
COMPLETE LAYETTES
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INC.
"The Reliable Store"
See Our New Showroom Upstairs
Large Display of
Radios—Washers—Ironers
Special Discount March 1—15th
45 SOUTH MAIN STREET PH. FREE. 5414

Freshen Up Your Wardrobe for Spring
C. V. Boller Co.
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For Finest Foods
come to
LOUIS B. YOUNG'S
DELICATESSEN
We carry Monitor Advertised Products
68 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Free 4549

GREAT NECK

BOBBEN SHOPS
Long Island's Leading
MILLINER
takes pleasure in announcing the opening of its
GREAT NECK BRANCH
at
63 Middle Neck Road
Featuring fine sample and better made hats all at the one low price
$1.85

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday.
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The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats
at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

SLIP COVERS
2-pc. set and 4 cushions, sunfast and washable 16.95
Cut on your furniture in your home.
Order now for future delivery! Re-upholstering Mattresses and Venetian Blinds at Lowest Prices.
NASSAU UPHOLSTERY CO., Decorators
238 Fulton Ave. Opp. R. R. Station, Hempstead 422.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 4-8679 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. E. DANIELS
Featuring
Edison's Newest Bargain
G. E. Vacuum
Six-Way Floor Lamp
Proctor Never-Lift Iron
$56.90 Value for $40.50
May be had $2.45 monthly in 17 months
86-01 ROOSEVELT AVE NE. 8-3866

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

GEORGIAN HALL PHARMACY
83rd St. and 37th Ave. Hav. 9-8220
'Lowest Possible Prices'
in every department of the store
BREYER'S ICE CREAM

Dulion's
Home Made Pies to Order
Luncheon Dinner
Phone HA. 6-1079
37-38 90th Street, Jackson Heights

JAMAICA

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Inc
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles.

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

S & M Service Station
GREASING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given.
Free pick-up and delivery.
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway Phone Lyn 5164

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

We announce the opening of a
BRANCH STORE at 9529 Jamaica Ave. at 96th St.
to more conveniently serve our patrons from Richmond Hill and Brooklyn Manor sections.
Plesser & Sons
HABERDASHERS • HATTERS
9105 Jamaica Avenue

GELLER'S
Slip Covers
Curtains, Draperies
Venetian Blinds

91-17 JAMAICA AVE
VIR. 7-2030

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as $1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3943
New Rochelle 1412

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

The KARMELKORN Shop
- Karmelkorn
- Seasoned Pop Corn
- Cheese Corn
- Salted Nuts
- Homemade Candies

584 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
(Near Proctor's)

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.

Pianos Exclusively
ARTHUR F. OLSEN Pres.
490 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R 8220—N. R 1170

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 9456 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN YOU THINK of Quality CHILDREN'S APPAREL
Think of
LIEBMAN'S
Cor. Main and Church Sts
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

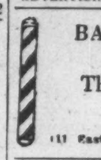
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 3-1818 9-11 a. m., Monday Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HARPER METHOD SHOP

HELGA NELSEN
Hair Styling and Permanents
885 Flatbush Ave., cor. of Church—National City Bank Building
Bllckminster 2-5907 Suite 212

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-5:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



BARBER SERVICE
at
The Barclay Hotel Barber Shop
111 East 48th St. WI. 3-8900

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

PORT RICHMOND

R. C. VAN NAME, Inc.
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Imperial Wall Paper
41 Richmond Ave. Phone Gib. 2-6220
Branches: 1234 Castleton Ave. W. B. Bay and Canal St., Stapleton—Amboy and Gifford Lane, G. K.

STAPLETON

LADY FAIR BEAUTY SALON
550 Bay St. near Paramount Theatre
Second Floor — Gib 7-0302
Please make appointments to avoid delay

NIAGARA FALLS

MacDONALD'S FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PEEKSKILL

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

PORT CHESTER

Larry Strong Hairdresser
Formerly
LARRY HAIR STYLIST
announces his new telephone number
Port Chester 2010
220 Westchester Avenue
This is the first of a series of advertisements by this company.

JOSEPH TUNICK & SONS Inc.
Furniture, Rugs, Bedding
103-105 NORTH MAIN STREET
TELEPHONE 1800 ESTABLISHED 1889

JESSE T. DAVIS & SON, Inc.
Builders' Supplies
Rock Wool Insulation
Paints—Tile—Shingles
Screens
Marvin Place Tel. 3200

POUGHKEEPSIE

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
S&W FINE FOODS

ARTCRAFT PRESS
PAUL E. HANKINSON, Prop.
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
22 Barclay St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

LUCKEY'S
Spring Sale of Housewares
Plenty of faithful standbys . . . lots of clever new discoveries and improvements in housekeeping and homemaking. Every item was selected with both quality and price as major considerations.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Delicious Pies
OUR COCONUT CUSTARD and Variety of MERINGUE PIES will please you.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN STREET Phone 3588

"It's a Wallace Year"
The Wallace Company

ROCHESTER

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
133 Parsells venue Culver 451-452
We deliver

CLARK SUPPLY CO.
Headquarters for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
WALLHIDE • FLORHIDE • WATERSPAR • SUN-PROOF
16 N. Union St. (Just Off East Ave.) Stone 3177
Waxes—Window Glass—Brushes
Cleaners, etc

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen and Ready to Wear Clothes
30 EAST AVENUE

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen. 6161

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Sunday Dinners
60c to $1.25

THERAPIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

SCARSDALE

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

PLUMBING • HEATING
Furnace Cleaning
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
Retubing Steel Boilers
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

For
Your Printing
SCARSDALE
NEW YORK
PRINTER Wick
Telephone 2222

SAGAMORE MARKET
Wishes to announce to its friends and patrons the addition of a Cash and Carry Service, with its resulting Low Prices. We invite inspection and comparison of our Values—Prices and Services.
90 Garth Road Phones Scars. 0616, 7, 8

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
4 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale White Flame FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phone Scars. 1000—W P. 6360

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
ABC and NORGE
Washing Machines
Sales and Service
217-223 State St. Ph. 4-4811

BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

SNYDER

LINCOLN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
We deliver
Pa. 8010 4517 Main St.

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARR'S, Inc.
Distinctive Millinery
114 East Jefferson
Opp. Onondaga Hotel

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
108 So. Warren opp. Onondaga Hotel

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts
Luggage Leather Goods Cooks Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & Co.
241 Genesee Street

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

FINAL
Cleanup on All
OVERCOATS
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1278

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other laundry—or with any of a similar name

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

Quality Canned Foods for Delicious Winter Meals
WHITE PLAINS PRODUCE MKT.
—GROCERS and FRUITERERS—
Prompt Delivery 25 Grove St.
Free Parking W. P. 3130—7707

United Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
Repairing and Altering Expertly Done
CALL AND DELIVER
103 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 4310

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Easter Island Honored

Chile has issued two stamps to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the occupation of Pascua in 1888, and these are known as the Easter Island stamps. They were originally scheduled to appear in 1938 and bear that date, but for some reason the printing has been delayed until this year. The designs are almost identical except for the change in colors and in the portraits appearing in the upper right-hand corner of the stamps. The 80c. plus 2.20p. is green and magenta and shows the portrait of Commander Policarpo Toro. The 3.60p. plus 6.40p. contains same colors, but the frame is magenta and the design green, the portrait is of Hermano Eugenio Eyraud. The design shows a coastwise freighter steaming towards the left with heavy banks of clouds above, and on the left-hand side is a reproduction of one of the many rudely carved statues which abound on the Island. The stamps were printed in Santiago, Chile, by the Talleres de Especies Valdrados.

Easter Island was discovered by Roggeveen on Easter Day in 1722. Spanish geographers give credit to Alvaro Mendaña for its discovery in 1566. The Island has been a dependency of Chile since 1888. The Island is of volcanic origin and its particular interest attaches to the fact that it is one of the richest sites of megaliths. There are some 113 megalithic platforms on the higher elevations of the Island, the largest being 150 feet long, 9 feet wide and 8 feet high, and in this platform known as "Ohau" there was used a stone weighing six tons. Besides the platforms and the statues are the hyloglyphs, small pieces of wood covered with finely incised figures that are highly conventionalized.

The Easter Island stamps of Chile

According to philological analysis the nearest affinity of the migration swarm which peopled the Island is with the Tuamotu, and the settlement could have taken place some 10 centuries ago. The Island is of the Polynesian group in the South Pacific Ocean, about 2,000 miles west of the Chilean coast.

Recent New Issues

Japan—A 20-sen stamp has been issued, blue in color, for use on foreign mail. The design shows the Beautiful Mount Fujiyama and sprays of cherry blossoms, symbolic of the Japanese country.

Sweden—Two stamps just issued honor Carl Michael Bellman, the most popular of the Swedish poets, and commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of his birth. The stamps are the 5 öre (green) and the 35-öre (claret) values. His "Fredman's Epistles" is a collection of poems on which his fame as a poet is mainly founded.

Syria—A new 5-piastres stamp has been placed in service. The design shows a view of the ruins of Palmyra. The color is rose, and the stamp has been locally printed at Beirut.

France — A special issue of stamps will soon be issued to honor the French Aces: Joffre, Foch and Gallieni. Paul Painleve and A. Maginot, artisans of national defense, are likewise to be honored. The French women in the present crisis will be commemorated with a stamp picturing a peasant woman at the plow, replacing her mobilized husband.

Greece—A. S. Liatis, Consul of Greece, Boston, reports that a new series of stamps will be issued by his country in commemoration of the Hellenic National Youth Organization, beginning Aug. 31, 1940, and ending Feb. 3, 1941, after which time all remaining stamps will be destroyed.

Salvador—Two sets of commemorative stamps are to be issued in the near future. First will be a set of two airmail stamps to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Pan-American Union, the design showing a globe, cornucopia, an angel with olive branch and a plane overhead. The second set will commemorate the centenary of the postage stamp and will show a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill.

In the United States

The Post Office Department has announced that the 3-cent Pan-American Union commemorative postage stamp, to be issued in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Pan-American Union, will be placed on First Day sale at Washington, D. C., April 14. The design of the stamp will picture a portion of the allegorical painting of "Spring" by Botticelli, depicting a representation of the Three Graces with clasped hands, which in this instance typifies the bonds of friendship and good will that exist among the countries of North, South and Central America.

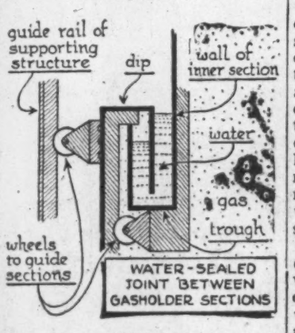
Did You Ever Wonder

How Gasholders Vary Their Capacity While Filled With Gas?

H. G. B., of Boston, Mass., asks how gas is stored in gasometers and how the gas is prevented from escaping.

To begin with, both Webster's New International Dictionary and the Encyclopedia Britannica indicate that the term "gasholder" is now preferred to the earlier term "gasometer," as a name for the huge tanks in which gas is stored.

A common form of gasholder consists essentially of a huge inverted metal cylinder, in one or more sections, its bottom immersed in water to prevent the escape of gas. The cylinder, held upright by a supporting structure, rises and falls according to the amount of gas it contains, guided in its movements by wheels at top and bottom of the cylinder which run along the guide columns of the supporting structure.



One or two pipes extend from beneath the tank to above the surface of the water. Through this pipe or pipes the gas enters the storage space and leaves again to be distributed to consumers through gas mains. Where a single pipe is used, it serves alternately as inlet and outlet.

When the holder consists of more than one section, it is known as a "telescopic gasholder." The first or top section is the smallest, the diameter of each succeeding section increasing by about two feet.

The upper sections, as the gasholder becomes filled, rise above the level of the water. Consequently, a gas-tight joint between sections is necessary. This is accomplished by turning up the bottom of each upper section to form an 18-inch trough, and turning down the top of the section below to form an inverted "U" usually called a "dip." As each section leaves the water the trough remains filled with water and in it rests the dip, making a gas-tight, water-sealed joint between the sections.

Other types of gasholders include the dry, which has no water at the base but consists of a cylinder, closed at both ends, in which a movable disk moves up and down according to the amount of gas in the holder; and the "spherical," a globe-shaped holder in which gas is stored under pressure.—W. P. Keasbey.

Where Would You Find—

1. Sun Valley?
2. The Rosetta Stone?
3. The Androscoggin River?
4. Washington Monument?
5. Leicester Square?
6. The birthplace of John Tyler?
7. Ellen's Isle?
8. The Diamond State?
9. The country to which Curacao belongs?
10. The Glass Flowers?

(Answers appear on this page)

A Verse for Today . . .

Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness; considering . thyself, . lest thou also be tempted.—GAL. 6:1.

Vocations

Fix Your Hose, Mister?

If you are a householder and own your own garden things, such as a hose, lawn mower, and the like, no doubt there will be two or three pieces in need of repair. The hose may have a leak, the mower may need sharpening, the head of the rake may be loose, etc.

Banking on this ever-prevalent state of affairs, a young man set out to remedy the situation, equipped with plastic rubber, tape, small nails and screws, and a hammer. At practically every house he stopped he found work. He charged little, but the volume of work was such that he kept steadily occupied and thus built for himself a thriving little business. —W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

Bible Facts

Peter Lives With a Tanner

It is recorded that at one time Simon Peter spent some considerable time in the home of another Simon who was "a tanner" by trade (see Acts 9:43). That Peter should thus lodge in the home of a tanner is a fact of not a little significance as indicating that the apostle was gradually becoming freed from some of his Jewish prejudices.

Because of the nature of his occupation, which of course involved the handling of skins of slain animals, a tanner was considered by the strictly orthodox Jews as being ritually unclean, and for that reason he generally had to dwell on the outskirts of any city. Thus Peter's residence with such a man provides evidence that he was becoming prepared for the vision which came to him during the course of his visit (Acts 10:9-17), and which he interpreted as signifying that he "should not call any man common or unclean" (verse 28).

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

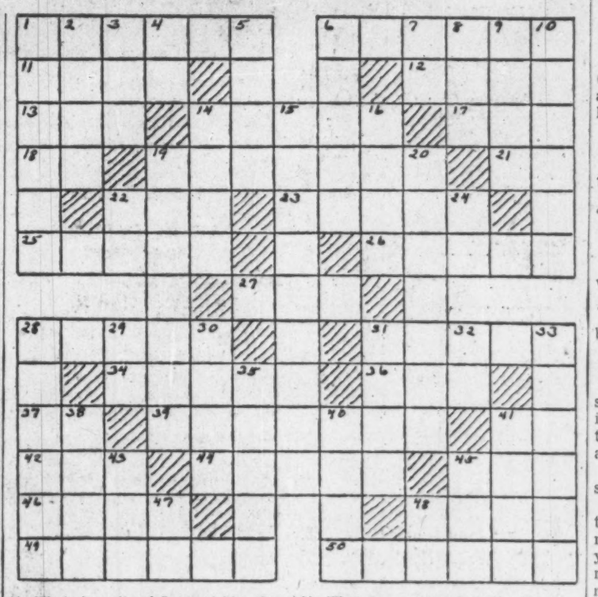
1. America's year round sport center in Idaho.
2. A tablet of basalt containing an inscription in two forms of Egyptian hieroglyphics and in Greek, originally found on the banks of the Nile, is now in the British Museum in London. It supplied the key to the ancient inscriptions of Egypt.
3. It rises in Umbagog Lake in Maine and empties into the Atlantic Ocean; 392 miles long.
4. A marble shaft, 555 feet high, in Washington, D. C.
5. A famous square in London, England.
6. Greenway, Charles City County, Va.; March 29, 1790.
7. It is situated in Loch Katrine in the Trossachs, Scotland; immortalized in Scott's "Lady of the Lake."
8. Delaware.
9. It is in the Dutch West Indies and belongs to the Netherlands.
10. These exquisitely accurate glass models made by a German family named Blaschka are in the University Museum at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Brevities

Detroit News: What's in a name? Well, those paintings on the sides of barns and village stores might be art if they were called murals.

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: It seems that the little boys are to get a break. It is reported the spinach supply is falling off.

Daily Crossword Quiz



Across

1—Books of Old Testament are written almost entirely in what language?
6—What garment is worn by Japanese men and women?
11—Who was one of chieftains defeated by Gideon?
12—What species of mosquito is mentioned in Matthew?
13—What is a crib used for storage?
14—How does Milton describe Araby in "Paradise Lost"?
17—Would you eat, pet, or don a nargil?
18—Symbol for tin is what?
19—What city of Massachusetts is famous for watches?
21—British America (abbr.).
22—What often inhabit caverns of the East (sing.)?
23—What city of Judah was allotted with its suburbs to the priests (I Chron. 6:58)?
25—If you were in Lansing, Michigan, in what direction would you travel to reach Cheboygan?
26—What is a town of southeastern Iraq on Tigris River?
27—Who was invited to call by a spider?
28—What type of sacred song or poem?
31—What is a treaty port of China on Yangtze River?
34—What is a department of France?
36—What is a small cushion used in knitting?
37—What is 11th month of Hebrew civil year?
39—Uncle Remus had a great store of what?
41—If you were in Lowell, Mass., in what direction would you travel to reach Springfield (abbr.)?
43—In railroad etchre, what do you call points won in excess of number necessary?
44—A vestibule is what?
45—To form a knot in.
46—A vinhatico is a tree, boat, or fish—which?
48—What is a commune of Prussia?
49—What is a commune of France?
50—What was Mark Twain's real given name?

Down

1—Who required his customers to hire horse which stood nearest the door?
2—What is poetic name of Ireland?
3—Who was appointed by David to carry the ark?
4—Symbol for rubidium is what?
5—A levee is what?
6—Who was father or ancestor of Ethan the minstrel (I Chron. 6:44)?
7—Symbol for magnesium is what?
8—How many were going to St. Ives?
9—What is a river of Bavaria, Germany?
10—What is a city of Illinois?
14—What is a city of Somersetshire, England?
15—What was first name of composer of "Narcissus"?
16—What is a timber tree of Argentina?
19—What do certain birds and reptiles have?
20—What ancient Egyptian city is said to have been built by Menes?
22—British (abbr.).
24—Symbol for natrium is what?
28—Saul gave his daughter Michal in marriage to whom (I Sam. 25:44)?
29—Exist.
30—A silent letter is called what?
31—What is a river of Scotland?
32—Symbol for silver is what?
33—What is a river of Lancashire, England?
35—Canticles are what?
38—What do not make a cage?
40—What is the seventh asteroid?
41—What do you call male parent of a beast?
43—Would you eat, pet, or row a komondor?
45—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
47—Who was first-born of Judah?
48—Millimeter (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Three Apostles

Identify these Biblical characters if you can. If you guess correctly, after reading the first statement, mark yourself 4; if after the second, 3; after the third, 2; after the fourth, 1. (A score of 10 for the three sets is excellent.)

I

1. He was the son of Alpheus and lived not far from Capernaum.
2. His calling was one which any fellow Jew would have looked upon with contempt.
3. Scribes and Pharisees criticized the character of the guests whom he invited to meet Jesus at a feast held in his home.
4. His name is attached to one of the four gospels.

II

1. He was opinionated, boastful, and quick-tempered.
2. He once assured Jesus that he would not desert him, no matter what others might do.
3. Yet, when the test came, he failed miserably.
4. The Roman Catholic Church claims him as its first Pope.

III

1. He was sent with Peter to "make ready the Passover."
2. As a young man he earned his living by fishing in the Sea of Galilee.
3. Jesus surnamed him (and his brother) Boanerges, "sons of thunder."
4. He is spoken of as "the disciple whom Jesus loved."

Answers: I. Matthew (Levi); II. Peter; III. John.

Daily Anecdote

A Firm Hand

At noon on the first day of January, 1863, Secretary Seward appeared at the office of President Lincoln and laid before him the Emancipation Proclamation.

Mr. Lincoln picked up his pen, dipped it in ink, placed his hand in position for the signature, hesitated a moment, and then removed his hand and laid down the pen. After a slight pause he took up the pen and went through the same movement again.

Turning to Mr. Seward, he said, "I have been shaking hands since 9 o'clock this morning. . . . If my name ever goes into history it will be for this act, and my whole soul is in it. If my hand trembles when I sign the Proclamation, all who examine the document hereafter will say, 'He hesitated.'"

Mr. Lincoln then turned back to his desk, took up the pen again, and with firm determination wrote, "Abraham Lincoln."

In Lighter Vein

Might Last Longer

Maid: "Please'm, there's enough coal in the cellar to last about a week if we don't use any."—Punch ©.

Which Are You?

The pessimist fearfully asks, "Is there any milk in the pitcher?"

The optimist confidently says, "Please pass the cream."

Not a Museum Piece

"I'd give $10 for a little tin whistle."

"Are they so scarce now?"

"No, but this one I'm thinking of belongs to the boy downstairs."

At Long Last

The door of the chief's office swung open and a tall man lounged in. "Well, old boy," he said patting the chief on the back, "how are you after all this time?"

The other turned round and stared at him.

"I'm a self-made man," continued the stranger. "You don't remember me, do you? But 23 years ago, when I was poor and ragged and out of work, you gave me a message to carry."

The chief found his tongue at last. "Well," he snapped, "where's the answer?"—East Sussex News.

Too Hard Work

"Are you going to study singing, as you intended?"

"No. I gave up the idea when the teacher convinced me it would take three years of hard work to enable me to sing as well as I thought I sang already."

Making Headway

"Is your husband's studio prospering?" the young bride was asked.

"Indeed, it is," was the confident reply. "He must be making lots of money, for he told me last night that they had to appoint a receiver to assist him." — New England Photographer.

In Arizona

Monitor Camera Club from Richard H. Trimble, Los Gatos, Calif.

Bridal Veil Falls in Hanasupai Canyon—a section of the Grand Canyon

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Money Well Spent

Boston

Some years ago Horace Mann, the eminent educator, delivered an address at the opening of a reformative institution for boys, during which he remarked that if only one boy was saved from ruin, it would pay for all the cost, care, and labor of establishing such an institution.

Afterward a man who was present said, to Mr. Mann, "Did you not color that a little when you said that all the expense, care, and labor would be repaid if the institution only saved one boy?"

"Not if it was my boy," was the solemn and convincing reply.

Daily Quotation

WHEN the archer misses the center of the target he turns around and seeks for the cause of his failure within himself.—CONFUCIUS

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Last Minute Interest*

By Le Pelley

OH HUM — COLDER.. TSK TSK FOLLOWED BY SNOW .... OH ME —
IT SEEMS JUST YESTERDAY YOU WERE WISHING FOR SNOW AND COLD WEATHER — NOW I TAKE IT YOU DON'T WANT IT ....
?
OH YES — I'M TIRED OF WINTER — WINTER'S NO GOOD — FOOIE ON WINTER — !!
DING-A-LING
TUBBY — THERE WAS A THAW AND A FREEZE LAST NIGHT — SNAKE HILL IS SOLID ICE !!!
YIP-E-E — WHERE'S MY SLED — !!! —
YEOWF

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The New Kettle*

By Rodgers

Heard some whistling in the kitchen this P.M. and I thought, "For goodness sake, I didn't know the Boss was home!"
And I went out to see what he was up to —
But there was no Boss there - nor anybody else -
Well, after a lot of investigating, I decided it was the new kettle —
But how a kettle whistles is a mystery to me!
RRodgs

The Adventures of Waddles—*Why Bring That Up?*

By The Hagers

FIESTA COMMITTEE
"TOM, THIS FIESTA YOU SHOULD START BY GIVING EVERYONE SOME PART.
THE DUCK FROM SPAIN COULD MAKE OUR FLOATS, AND DECORATE WITH LIGHTS THE BOATS.
THE LITTLE DUCK FROM CHINA MIGHT SHOOT OFF THE FIREWORKS AT NIGHT."
"THE DUCK FROM FRANCE CAN PLAN THE PANCE. AND YOU," SAID TOMMY, "THE FINANCE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Let Congress Answer

It is a pity that the objections naturally raised by many Americans against certain questions in the new census have been exploited for partisan ends in Congress. Equally unfortunate would be final approval of inquiries on income, mortgage payments and bathing facilities by a straight party vote, as happened in the House of Representatives.

The Democrats have shown that this is not the first time some very personal questions have been asked in Uncle Sam's enumeration of nephews and nieces. Representative Woodrum pointed out that back in 1907 when the Republicans were running the show inquiries touched on such things as breakfast menus and the number of petticoats possessed. Administration supporters also say business men have asked for some of the questions as a survey of purchasing power and that governmental social agencies need to know more about how Americans live.

Both of these arguments might well be questioned by non-partisans. If a Republican Administration invaded the privacy of citizens a similar invasion by a Democratic Administration does not automatically become right. If an action was wrong in 1907 the presumption would be that it is equally wrong in 1940. The real question is whether such invasions of privacy can be justified.

The argument that business men urge these questions is no justification. The citizen may need as much defense against business as against government. He is already too burdened with circulars and pressure selling. If business made a survey, it couldn't jail a man for not answering. One of the worst aspects of the whole matter is the assumption that for his own good, or for its concept of his own good, the Government can make the citizen disclose intimate information.

If the Government were as ideal and impersonal as we would like it to be this procedure would be more tolerable. But when enumerators may be neighborhood gossips or political hangers-on and when millions feel that Government is already encroaching too much on the individual, why make criminals of citizens who wish to defend some of their privacy?

If the law remains it should be obeyed—unless for purposes of a court test—but it would be well for Congress to consider the question Senator Tobey asked Senator Bailey: "Would you be in favor of putting everybody in jail who didn't answer these questions?" The American people will give an instinctive answer to that question. Congress probably would give the same one. It ought not to sanction a law which goes contrary to its own and the people's feeling.

The SEC Rockpile

The Securities and Exchange Commission has started its job of making little ones out of big ones—referring, of course, to public utility holding companies in the United States. Orders have been issued to the Electric Bond & Share Company and to the Engineers Public Service Company, largest and smallest of nine on the list, to show cause why they should not be reorganized under the terms of the Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

Actually the SEC has moved with considerable deliberation about the stupendous task which the second New Deal Congress gave it of breaking up the large utility holding companies whose subsidiaries included more than one regionally integrated system. It is now more than four years since the law containing the "death sentence" clause went into effect, and more than a year after the date set for the Commission to move against companies which did not voluntarily simplify and integrate their structures.

As the work of submitting plans for severance and redistribution proceeds, with proposals from the companies and counter-plans by the Commission, some reappraisal is possible. There is now little doubt of the wisdom of removing a few layers from the pyramids of some of the more towering financial structures, but there may yet be a debate as to whether local operating units always gain by being cut off from a central technical agency or whether investors are favored by putting their eggs all in one basket.

These, however, are not questions which the SEC has the authority to resolve. It must apply the Act as written. It can ease the breaking-up process by wise administration. But basic modification must come from Congress rather than from the Commission.

March

Mud . . . maple sugar . . . rain . . . lambs . . . snow . . . smoked ham . . . wind . . . horseradish . . . sunshine . . . rhubarb . . . roosters . . . bluster . . . skunk cabbage . . . crows . . . greens . . . slush . . . rain-barrels . . . tempests . . . chickens . . . chickadees . . . sparrows . . . clouds . . . blizzards . . . buds . . . floods . . . woodpiles . . . hail . . . robins . . . freezes . . . breezes . . . woodpeckers . . . stars . . . groundhogs . . . plows . . . logs . . . bogs . . . fogs . . . brooks . . . blasts . . . calves . . . colts . . . showers . . . sleet . . . sleighing . . . freshets . . . housecleaning . . . town meeting . . . washouts . . . ice . . . rakes . . . ruts . . . taxes . . . chipmunks . . . thaws . . . and mayflowers, violets, arbutus, lilacs, and Spring around the corner.

That's March.

Time for Courageous Action

Despite their moderate words, the reports released this week by the Boston Finance Commission and the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Chamber of Commerce paint a dark picture of Boston's fiscal affairs. The chief bright spots cited by these agencies are that the city is a little better off than when Mayor Tobin took office in 1938, and that it is headed in the right direction.

Viewing the shrinking tax base that is already 25 per cent smaller than in 1929, the tax rate unparalleled in any large city, the unusually high operating costs, and the monumental expense for snow removal, the Chamber of Commerce Committee calls for re-examination of the budget by Mayor Tobin.

There is convincing evidence that the large number of constables can be reduced and the allowances for City Messenger and the City Record curtailed. These may not effect major economies. But, as the Committee observes, the largest savings undoubtedly lie in a real no-hiring policy. The turnover in the city employees' list is authoritatively put at about 5 per cent a year. Yet the payroll allowances for 1940 are less than 1½ per cent under the expenditures for 1938, and one-sixth of one per cent under last year's!

Certain other suggested economies—inventory control, abolition of non-essential services, merging of similar functions, and installation of modern work-saving devices—are also within the power of the Mayor and the City Council.

Other subjects would require legislation. The Finance Commission points to rising county costs, and the Chamber of Commerce Committee drives home the point that county, library, police, and schools are so free from mayoral control that a concerted economy policy for all municipal activities is impossible.

Nevertheless, tremendous savings can be made, and today is the time to begin—with the 1940 budget allowances, still pending in City Council. Then, if drastic and permanent reforms in Boston's government are to be achieved during Mayor Tobin's term, there must be courageous, prompt, and forthright action at City Hall.

Another Black Mark

The practice of confining wild animals in cages for exhibition purposes has recently had another long black mark added against it. When fire swept the winter quarters of a large circus recently, those in charge of the animals were faced with a severe responsibility. The harmless beasts were released to save themselves as best they could. But the keepers dared not liberate the fear-crazed animals belonging to the class considered dangerous. They were left in their cages to perish in the flames while pressing frantically against the red-hot iron bars.

The blame lies not with the officials, who had a decision to make and who acted according to the dictates of their judgment, but with the whole system of keeping animals confined under such circumstances. The custom would certainly be discontinued if no one ever went to view captives made to go through unnatural performances. Thousands of people are shocked by the recent tragedy. Has the shock been sufficient? Or will the public continue to support the practice of exhibiting and training caged wild animals for mere entertainment purposes?

The Bookshelf

The Polish Tradition

Perhaps the best tribute to Poland which could be made by Paul Super is contained in the simple note which precedes the pages of THE POLISH TRADITION (London: George Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d. net).

For the book was written before the invasion of Poland by Germany and Russia. Here and there a sentence has become obsolete. But his publishers "have purposely refrained from altering them" as they "serve to show the indomitable spirit of a great people."

And it is of Poland as a great people that Mr. Super writes. His effort is to analyze their tradition in terms of history, of society, and of the individual approach to the problems of life. From his service with the Polish Y. M. C. A. in Warsaw and from a deep interest in the development of the Polish nation, Mr. Super has brought a sympathetic background to his task.

It is typical of his approach that he can write:

* * *

"Knightliness and nobility are potent elements in the Polish tradition, amply illustrated both in national history and in private life. It would be absurd to pretend that the Polish or any other people had always exemplified these qualities either in their national or in their private acts, but it requires only a little knowledge of the history of this land and people and no great experience of their ways to justify one in feeling that they have abundantly lived up to their tradition and worthily represent it today."

For such a passage it becomes clear that Mr. Super has intended no critical assessment of Polish character. His object is not to write a definitive study, nor to concern himself with the political failures which have so often wrought tragedy for the Poles. It is, rather, to walk among the Poles as a friend and to seek out those characteristics which may one day enable them to fulfill the historic mission in Europe in which they so deeply believe.

Perhaps the most perceptive contribution Mr. Super makes is his analysis of the relations of the Poles to the nations that surround them. Here again his pages are refreshingly different from the ordinary political survey. Mr. Super approaches the matter entirely from the inward feeling of the people themselves. And while he is fully conscious of the dangers of generalization, he sees that, after all, some general conclusions are necessary.

* * *

If one is apt to suspect that there is no "iron in his ink," the summary of the relations between the Germans and the Poles serves as swift disillusionment. He writes:

"On a basis of a thousand years of history Poland regards Germany as its ruthless and worst enemy; knows that only arms, not treaties, have validity there; knows Germany as a brutal seeker of its own ends regardless of the cost in its own morals and the loss and sufferings inflicted upon others; sees Germany as self-assertive, warlike, materialistic, and to all its neighbors a permanent menace. The Poles know quite well that they have learned some valuable things from Germany, but they also know that they have suffered far more than they have gained. The Polish tradition with regard to Germany is the natural and only possible outcome of the experience of Poland with the German State. Individually, Poles go to Germany to study, read German books, like German music, intermarry with Germans, and have real German friends; nationally and politically—that is quite another matter."

In the days when the book was written, these would have been strong words indeed. But against the background of the German invasion—and against the subsequent ruthless decimation not only of a nation but of the people themselves—Mr. Super's assessment has the ring of historical accuracy.

Gx.

Intended for Better Things

Keeping America Out of War

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read an article written by one of your correspondents which appeared in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, in which he states that I had been quoted in the German papers and also by their official news bureau in dispatches to other countries. He does not mention a word as to what I was supposed to have said. This is typical of the propaganda of the internationalists who seek to discredit those of us who have led the fight in the Congress to keep America out of foreign wars.

It is very probable that I have been quoted in German newspapers or through German news agencies to that very effect, that I am opposed to the entrance of the United States into the European war, or into any war unless we are attacked.

Possibly I have been quoted in German or other foreign newspapers to the effect that I have introduced a resolution providing for a referendum to the American people before conscription can be put into effect to draft our citizens for service outside of the Western Hemisphere or our possessions.

It is possible that I have been quoted to the effect that I was opposed to the sale of arms and ammunition for blood money and war profits, as being the first step towards the involvement of America in other peoples' wars. It may be that I have been quoted in my opposition to loans for military purposes or to any belligerent nations—but I have to confess here that I make an exception in the case of Finland, which is fighting for democracy and Christianity and against the spread of Communism.

It is an old propaganda dodge that the internationalists and interventionists are using in an attempt to discredit me by linking me up with Hitler and Naziism. It isn't the first time by any means. The Communists tried to do the same thing to me that they are now trying to do to Representative Dies, by associating him with the Fascist Silver Shirts.

To bring you more up to date, however, I quote what I said in the House of Representatives recently: "I never have defended Hitlerism. I was the one who introduced the first resolution in Congress against the persecution of the Jews by Hitler. I never said that I was in favor of Hitler or any foreign dictatorship, and I want that to go into the Congressional Record. I never defended any foreign dictatorship. I am more against dictatorships than any man in the House, and I am against dictatorship at home. (Applause.) I am against a dictatorship in Russia the same as I am in Germany or in the United States."

I want the American people to know that in spite of the propaganda from the internationalists or any other sources, I propose to do everything in my power in the Congress and in the United States to keep America out of foreign wars.

HAMILTON FISH

Washington

While Congress Debates

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my sincere approval of the editorial attitude of the Monitor regarding the urgent necessity and great desirability of immediate American financial aid for the military defense of Finland.

The problems of human life must, to a great extent, be worked out on the basis of the lesser of two evils. We all need to think as intelligently and correctly as possible, and then put that thinking into action according to our highest sense of right under every circumstance.

War is entirely evil, with no good aspect whatever; but there are some things much worse than war. One of these is a supine and cowardly or selfish yielding to aggression and international lawlessness. The Finns have not been guilty of this evil. But what of their great and good friend, the United States of America?

While the Finns are with great bravery and intelligence defending their homes and the country that they love against the wholly unjustified attack of the Russian dictator, the American Congress spends days and weeks debating such things as to whether or not Finland could pay it back in case the United States should some time in the future make a small restricted loan to help her in her hour of greatest need.

To the writer this seems a very sorry spectacle. Readers of this paper should without delay write their Congressmen urging that an ample loan be made at once to the valiant Finns.

RALPH J. CARNEY

Boston

To 'A Citizen of Boston'

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Chairman of St. Dunstan's has received a gift of £10 from "A Citizen of Boston" (Mass.) towards our funds. We are anxious to acknowledge this anonymous gift in some way and would be very grateful if you would publish in The Christian Science Monitor the following lines:

Sir Ian Fraser, Chairman of St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, London, England, the Hospital and Training Center for war-blinded soldiers, sailors and airmen, acknowledges with gratitude an anonymous donation of £10.0.0 sterling from "A Citizen of Boston."

An accompanying letter with the donation, signed by "A Friend" says, "Americans, almost unanimously, sympathize deeply with the cause of the Allies and realize the great suffering and sacrifice which it entails."

If you will help us in this, our only acknowledgment, we shall be greatly obliged.

J. E. ROSE, Publicity Officer

St. Dunstan's, London

Unlabored Musings

10. No Rationing There

In many parts of the world we observe today that as civilized man proceeds on his self-imposed task of destroying the things that he has built up in the interests of his own civilization, and of hiding underground the treasures of art that he has produced for his own delectation, it is natural that the absence of normal constructive work and of careful husbandry begins in time to make itself felt. Instead of abundance there begins to be scarcity; instead of good cheer, poverty and want put forth their ghoulish countenances. Measures have to be taken to see that no one gets more than his fair share of what is still available in the way of food and clothing. Everybody must present a ticket or coupon when making his purchases of these commodities, and this is known as rationing.

Let's look up "to ration" in the dictionary. Ah, yes: "To assign by authority a restricted amount per head of the population." Ominous, very, when the "authorities" begin assigning "restricted amounts" of that of which but yesterday there was teeming abundance, and of which there would be abundance today were it not for the errors which mankind has failed to hold in check. We must, however, leave to the politicians the arduous task of disentangling the Gordian knot in which they and their peoples have become involved, unless perhaps the combatants in the war can themselves turn their swords to such a useful purpose as to cut the knot quickly and have done with the tangle. Then, indeed, would begin again the task of building up a new and better order of society.

But for those who are neither politicians nor combatants (perhaps 90 per cent of the community), who are called upon to grin and bear so many hardships and restrictions, is there no remedy—nothing that they can do about it?

In the writings of a Russian philosopher of distinction, one who has been expelled from Russia by the Bolshevists and has suffered many hardships, occurs this sentence: "If there is nothing towards which man can lift up his eyes he is deprived of substance." That is, he is deprived of the very essentials of existence. But the rainbow is the promise that there will always be something, and that men shall remain free to turn their thoughts to those loftier preoccupations of the mind which far transcend the crude manifestations of materialism and will power.

These things are not so much intellectual as spiritual and they bring to humanity vision and courage and understanding. The great literature of the world is a treasury of priceless ideas, the fruits of experience, often of direst hardship. Thanks to the discovery of writing (the relation of sounds to symbols) and the invention of printing, this marvelous storehouse is open to all who desire access to it, and most important of all it is entirely unrationed.

Among the most priceless of the contents of this treasury is that most dynamic form of literature which we call poetry—full of loveliness and lovingkindness. Much of the Bible is glorious poetry, yet many people believe that they do not care for poetry because they have never been properly introduced to it. But listen to what one of the great poets (Wordsworth) has to say about it:

> Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge; it is the impassioned expression which is in the countenance of all Science . . . in spite of things silently gone out of mind, and things violently destroyed, the poet binds together by passion and knowledge the vast empire of human society, as it is spread over the whole earth, and over all time. . . . Poetry is the first and last of all knowledge—it is as immortal as the heart of man.

Doesn't that whet one's appetite for a taste of it, and to think that in times like these such a satisfying commodity is unrationed!

Perhaps having gone thus far a sample of what is in store would seem to be called for. Here is one such sample from a nineteenth century poet, William Blake:

> To find the Western path,
> Right through the Gates of Wrath
> I urge my way;
> Sweet Mercy leads me on
> With soft repentant moan:
> I see the break of day.
>
> The war of swords and spears
> Melted by dewy tears
> Exhales on high:
> The Sun is freed from fears,
> And with soft grateful tears
> Ascends the sky.

I mentioned that the treasures of the mind are not subject to rationing, and it is my belief that if eagerly sought they will reward the seeker with that rarefied spiritual vision wherein will be found the solution to all of our present perplexities, for "where there is no vision the people perish."

CENTURION

The Wide Horizon

Football: Honor Wrecker?

By Virginius Dabney

In an Editorial in the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch

Intercollegiate football . . . throughout the Nation is . . . shot through with hypocrisy, deceit and deliberate misrepresentation. Students are signing solemn statements concerning their eligibility to compete in amateur athletics, although they must know those statements are untrue. The consequence is that the ethical standards and concepts of honor of both athletes and nonathletes are being undermined.

Those are harsh words, but they are based on fact. The Times-Dispatch naturally is not charging all, or anything like all, football players with dishonesty, but it does say with the utmost earnestness that some institutions with honor systems are apt to have great difficulty in preventing the collapse of those systems, if present practices continue.

The average citizen does not know that amateur athletes are required to sign written statements as to their eligibility. Every such athlete in the Southern Conference signs such a statement on his honor. The Southern Conference questionnaire is an elaborate document which asks, among other things:

"Have you ever been paid for your athletic skill or knowledge?"

If the answer to this question is "Yes," the applicant is ineligible to compete in the Southern Conference—except in cases where he has merely played semiprofessional baseball. The applicant is also asked whether he has "borrowed money from any loan fund"; if he holds "any scholarship"; if he has any arrangement under which he pays "less to the institution than is prescribed in the catalogue or paid by other students"; if he has "any remunerative job or employment in the institution during the academic year"; if he has "ever entered into any agreement under which you were expected to engage in professional or paid athletics," and if he has "ever participated in any athletic contest or meet other than as the representative of an educational institution."

* * *

Everyone who knows anything at all about intercollegiate football knows that players are being bought up wholesale by colleges and universities throughout the United States, but few know that the system is making perjurers out of many of these young men.

Not only so, but they are perjuring themselves with the connivance, if not the active assistance, of alumni groups which raise the money to secure their services. We grant that many alumni do not know that the signing of a written statement concerning eligibility is required, and we are sure that they would immediately see the pernicious aspects of the system which has gradually been built up, if adequately informed. We are also sure that some alumni who do know of the eligibility blanks have somehow persuaded themselves that it is all right, since "everybody else is doing it."

But The Times-Dispatch is unwilling to remain silent while the ethical standards of thousands of young men are undermined, through organized deceit and hypocrisy. It hopes that there will be a sufficient reaction among faculty, alumni, and students for progress to be made toward abolition of the system.

There is so much evidence that alumni all over the United States are deliberately going out and buying up athletes for their athletic ability, that it is impossible to take seriously the contention that none of these boys is being paid for "athletic skill or knowledge."

In a recent magazine article by a nationally known writer, a former Southern Conference football star was quoted as saying that he had received offers from four Southern Conference institutions, the best of which included a sum of money, as well as other concessions. He accepted another offer which didn't include cash, but did include room, board and tuition, and later he got $25 a month while playing football at that institution, from a commercial concern. He estimated that "four-fifths of the squad was helped as he was." Yet all of us are supposed to believe, gentle reader, that none of this was done for these boys because of their athletic prowess!

* * *

Consider, too, the declaration of a spokesman for the University of Chicago, after that institution recently announced its withdrawal from Big Ten football. "You can't play Big Ten football without being crooked, as far as the league's rules are concerned," said this frank gentleman. The rules of the conference provide that "no financial aid shall be given to students by individuals or organizations, alumni or others, with the purpose of subsidizing them as athletes or of promoting the athletic success of a particular university."

Consider the recent revelations concerning the Pacific Coast Conference. It was established through an investigation that the hiring of athletes was a common practice.

Everybody knows, in a general way, what is going on, and the hypocrisy and deceit and misrepresentation which too often accompany intercollegiate football are accepted as a matter of course. . . . Do the faculty know it? That is an interesting point.

The Times-Dispatch is hopeful that something can be done to smash this high-powered professionalism which is masquerading under the guise of amateurism, and which is gradually undermining the moral fiber of educational institutions. Do the faculties, students and alumni of the colleges and universities concerned intend to let this sort of thing go on indefinitely, to the moral detriment of themselves, the institutions they represent, and the cause of education?

Mirror of World Opinion

"Keep the Flag Flying"

I appeal to our friends in the British Isles, in the British Dominions and India, and in the Crown Colonies, as well as to our many friends in the United States of America—the land where the organized Temperance Movement had its birth—to keep the total abstinence and prohibition flag flying during the twilight of war. Our World Prohibition Federation is an international body which knows no frontiers, and whose influence has always been towards peace. . . .

—Joseph Malins, Honorary President, World Prohibition Federation, in the *International Record*.